

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA,
FOR THE YEAR 1905.



TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

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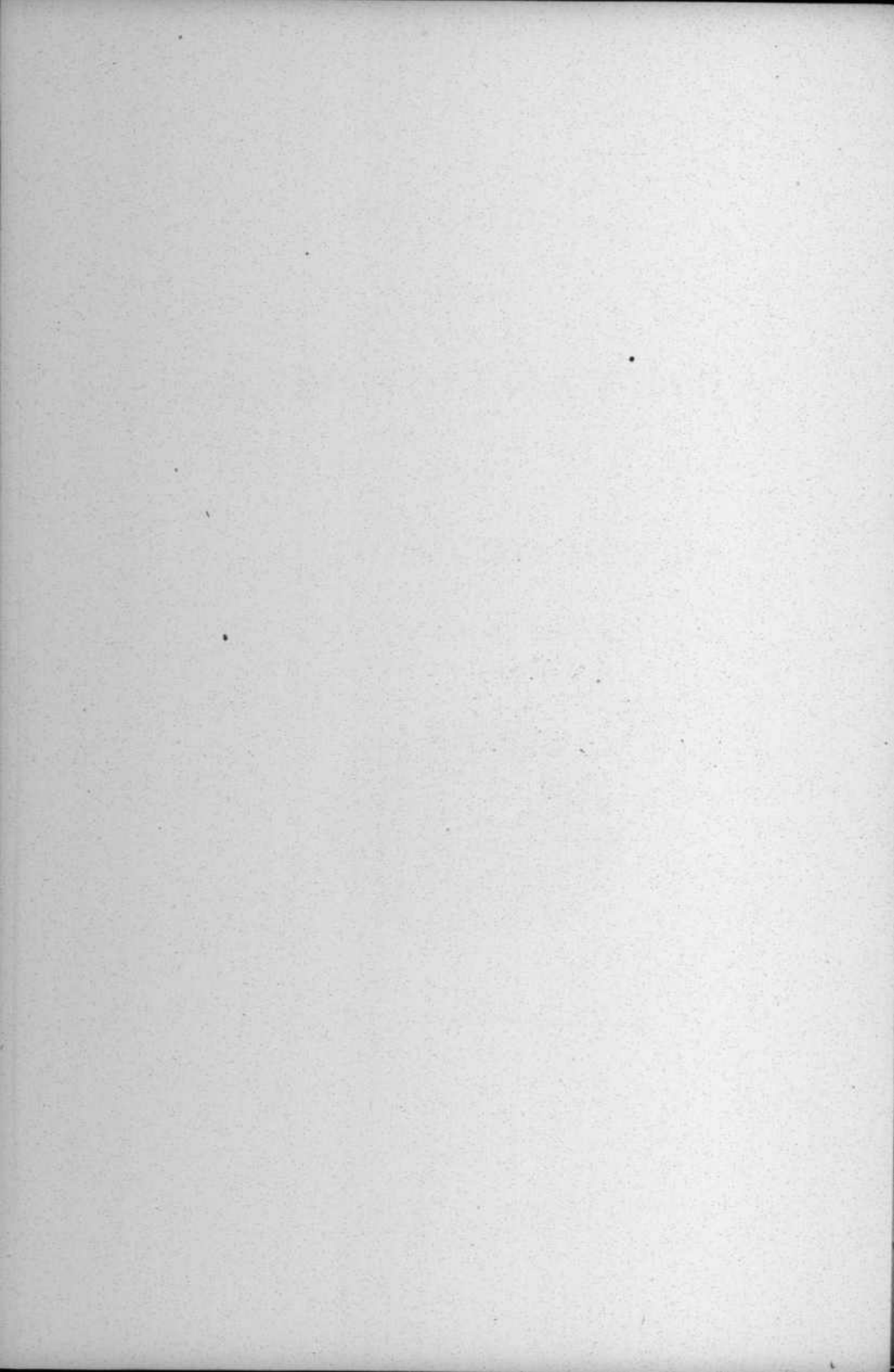


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STATE OF FLORIDA.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Tallahassee, December 31, 1905.

Hon. Napoleon B. Broward,
Governor of Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the year 1905:

RESERVE MILITIA.

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of this State is two hundred and seventeen thousand, four hundred and seventy.

FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

The organized militia of this State now consists of one brigade, composed of two regiments of infantry—one of ten and the other of eleven companies, one battery of field artillery and the Hospital Corps.

The Annual Return of Militia shows the following to be the strength of the Florida State Troops:

Commissioned officers:	
Personal Staff of Commander-in-Chief.....	10
General Staff, including Medical Department...	17
Line.	91— 118
Enlisted men:	
Non-commissioned officers.	249
Musicians.	76
Privates.	826—1148
Total strength.	<u>1266</u>

MUSTERED OUT.

There have been mustered out of the service during the year a band and four companies of infantry:

Band, 1st Infantry, at Jacksonville.
Company "C," 1st Infantry, at Madison.
Company "K," 1st Infantry, at Pensacola.
Company "I," 1st Infantry, at Pensacola.
Company "G," 2nd Infantry, at Bartow.

MUSTERED IN.

There have been mustered into the service during the year a band and two companies of infantry:

Band, 1st Infantry, at Jacksonville.
Company "D," 1st Infantry, at Jacksonville, September 4, 1905.
Company "K," 1st Infantry, DeFuniak Springs, August 18, 1905.

THE INFANTRY.

The First Infantry consists of a band and ten companies located in the Northern Military District. Three companies of this regiment were disbanded during the year because of having fallen below the required standard of efficiency. Two other companies have been accepted for it, and there remain two vacancies to be filled. During August a petition was filed by citizens of Pensacola asking permission to organize an infantry company at that point. There being no military organization west of DeFuniak Springs, authority was granted the petitioners at Pensacola to organize, but before the company could be formed an outbreak of yellow fever occurred and the project was temporarily abandoned. There would seem to be great need for additional organizations in West Florida, particularly in Pensacola, and it is hoped, therefore, that the matter will again be taken up and the organization effected.

Permission was also granted for the organization of a company at Mayo, but it was found that the requisite number of members could not be secured.

The Second Infantry consists of a band and eleven companies, located in the Southern Military District. One company of this regiment was disbanded during the year because of having fallen below the required standard of efficiency. Petition having been received from citizens of Sanford for permission to organize an infantry company, authority was granted, but it may be necessary to revoke the permit, as the law provides that the officers selected for a new company must qualify and be commissioned before the organization may be mustered into the service; and although several months have elapsed, the officers-elect at Sanford have so far failed to take the required examination. Several petitions have been received from other points in the Southern Military District, including Braidentown, St. Petersburg and Tampa. If the organization at Sanford does not qualify for admission into the service within the next thirty days it is recommended that a company be accepted at one of these points. It developed at the inspection made this year at the home stations of the troops that one or two companies had fallen below the minimum number required by law, and in several organizations the administration and discipline were so poor that two have since been disbanded for that reason, while the others have been placed on probation. If the two companies in the 2nd Infantry numbered in the latter class do not show a marked improvement when inspected early in 1906, their disbandment will be recommended with a view to the acceptance of companies from the places mentioned above.

As there seems to be less difficulty in securing new companies at points in South Florida than in other sections of the State, it may be necessary to redistrict the regiments by transferring either Company "D," "E" or "H" of the 2nd Infantry to the 1st Infantry.

THE ARTILLERY.

Under date of January 25th requisition was made by Your Excellency upon the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, for a battery of four 3-inch breech-loading guns to properly equip the 1st Battery, Field Artillery. In reply the Chief of Ordnance stated that 104 3-inch guns were being manufactured by the War Department for the use of the militia, but that the first installment of them would not

be ready for issue before January, 1906, and that, when ready, distribution would be made among the several states as ordered by the Secretary of War, but that no plan for such distribution had at that time been considered.

During the visit of the President to Jacksonville on October 21st, and while the troops were being passed in review before him, his attention was specially directed to the needs of the artillery in the matter of armament and equipment, and he promised to assist in securing for the State modern pieces to replace the obsolete old Howitzers with which the battery was and is equipped. Later a letter was received from the Chief of Ordnance, dated October 24th, in which he mentioned having received a memorandum from the President upon the subject, and in which he stated that it would probably be feasible to issue to the State some time during the winter or spring of 1906 a battery of 3.2-inch breech-loading guns to replace the 12-pounder Howitzers and Gatling guns with which the battery is now provided.

It is regretted that 3.2-inch instead of 3-inch guns are to be issued this State; but as the number of the latter which will be available will by no means be sufficient to supply the artillery organizations of all of the States, it is understood that the War Department will give them to only the oldest and most efficient organizations. The receipt of these modern field pieces should be the means of raising the efficiency of the battery and of bringing it to a proper standard. The fact that the battery has not been properly armed or equipped may, in a measure, account for its present condition, which, unfortunately, is not at all satisfactory. In fact, it is believed that a reorganization of that command will be necessary before the new pieces may—with any hope of good results—be turned over to it. At present the membership is not only very far below the number prescribed by law for a field battery, but the discipline of the organization is not what it should be and there is a lack of proper *esprit de corps*.

There is no more attractive branch of the military service than the field artillery, and with the promise of modern armament there should be no difficulty in organizing in a city the size of Jacksonville a first class battery, and in maintaining it at a standard which would do credit to the State. It is hoped that a movement to this end will

be inaugurated by the Board of Trade or other representative civil body of that city. It seems most important and fitting that the State should have an artillery organization, and that it should be located in Jacksonville.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

During the past year troops have only been called out once in aid of the civil authorities. On the afternoon of January 20th the Sheriff of Leon County made verbal application for troops to guard three negro prisoners then under trial before the Circuit Court in session at Tallahassee, and whom he thought were in danger of being lynched. The most available company being the one at Live Oak, the following order was immediately telegraphed its commanding officer:

Tallahassee, January 20, 1905.

"Captain W. H. Lyle,

Company "E," 1st Infantry.

Live Oak, Fla.

You will assemble company, taking seven o'clock train for Tallahassee, reporting there to Sheriff Hopkins at county jail. Provide travel rations, commutation of rations allowed. Bring shelter tents and blankets, and as many men as possible.

FOSTER, Adjutant General."

Within thirty minutes after the receipt of the foregoing order by its Commanding Officer Company "E" boarded the train for Tallahassee, arriving there at 9:45 p. m. and promptly reporting to the Sheriff.

The company received the prisoners at the court house and marched them to the county jail, which was guarded during the night, and the following day, under order from the court, conveyed the prisoners to Live Oak and turned them over to the Sheriff of Suwanee County. The report of Captain Lyle upon this service is submitted herewith, and he and the members of his command are entitled to be commended for the prompt and efficient manner in which this service was performed.

EXPENSES OF ENCAMPMENTS OF 1905.

The following is a statement of the expense of holding the encampments of the Florida State Troops this year:

Appropriation	\$15,000.00	
Expenditures, as per list of Comptroller's warrants.	\$14,496.38	
Balance unexpended	503.62	
	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00

EXPENSES OF FLORIDA STATE TROOPS IN 1905.

Balance on hand Jan. 1.....	\$ 4,466.34	
Appropriation for first six months.	6,500.00	
Amount unexpended at close of fiscal year, June 30th.....	\$ 4,701.48	
Appropriation for the second six months.		6,000.00
Total expenditures as per list of Comptroller's warrants.	11,303.38	
Balance unexpended.	961.48	
	\$16,966.34	\$16,966.34

EFFICIENCY.

While there has been continued improvement in many organizations during the period just closed, some few have shown marked deterioration, as the result of which one band and four companies have been disbanded, while four other organizations have been placed on probation to determine whether or not they can be brought up to such a standard as will warrant their being continued in the service.

In endeavoring to account for certain unsatisfactory conditions which existed at the time the report of this department for 1904 was submitted, reference was made to the inactive policy pursued by the senior officers of the line, and to their failure to maintain proper supervision over the work of their commands during the entire year, and to energetically and continually labor for the betterment and improvement of the same. The views therein expressed have been further justified by the experience of another year, and the article on "Efficiency" embraced in the last report of this department might with advantage be reproduced here; but it is deemed sufficient to commend the observations and recommendations contained therein to the careful consideration of those concerned.

It is not intended to keep the officers of the State military establishment under a continuous fire of criticism, which would only result in discouraging them, for it is realized that the military service which these gentlemen voluntarily perform makes heavy demands upon their time and means, and requires interest, enthusiasm and "stick-to-itiveness" qualities which must be nursed by encouragement and appreciation. But it is assumed that, having adopted the military profession, every man will be imbued with the ambition and the desire to reach as high a degree of excellence as is possible to the citizen soldier. Therefore, it is necessary to establish or fix upon a standard, to the attainment of which those in the State's service should give their most conscientious endeavor. Naturally this standard will be the professional soldier and the National Guardsman of those states which admittedly have the most efficient militia forces; there can be no other, for common sense and reason indicate the necessity for making the Army of the United States a homogeneous body which, when all of its units are assembled, will be uniformly armed, organized and disciplined, and this is provided for by law. The first two requirements are comparatively easy of accomplishment, but the term "discipline" comprehends every feature of administration and management—including drill and instruction. Of course it cannot be expected of the militiaman that he shall attain as full a knowledge of military matters and become in every way as proficient as does the "Regular" who gives his entire time to it; but he can try to come as near to it as possible.

The comment and criticism of inspectors and others whose duty it is to judge of the work of the Florida soldier are, therefore, only for the purpose of keeping this standard ever before him, and a careful review of the orders and circulars from this office will show that the constant purpose has been to outline and direct how the duties involved may be performed by both officers and enlisted men with most credit to themselves and to the State which they serve.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the report made by the Regular Army officer detailed to make the annual inspection of the militia, which is required under the Federal law, will form the basis upon which the War Department must depend for information as to the per-

sonal equations of officers of the Florida State Troops, and upon which the fitness of such officers will be judged, in time of war, for holding commission in any volunteer force which may be organized. This of itself should stimulate ambitious officers to highest endeavor, with the view to making the best possible showing for themselves and their commands at all times, but particularly when under the eye of the inspector.

In this connection it should be a matter of regret to every officer and soldier that conditions this year were such as to call forth some adverse comment and censure from the officers of the Regular Army who were present as inspectors and instructors at the encampments at Orlando and Lake City. While full credit is given by these officers for all of the good work done by the several organizations, two features of their reports have been given the most prominence by those who have reviewed them, namely, the statement of the instructor detailed for duty at the encampments to the effect that "the trouble is too many inefficient officers," and the other—the criticism of the officer on duty with the organized militia of this State who says: "Compliance with orders, however, seems to be one of the lessons yet to be learned by the Florida State Troops."

These criticisms must be accepted as the judgment of trained military men, and steps be taken to correct the conditions referred to.

Dealing with the first proposition, and without endeavoring to exact too much of officers, or to trespass upon their time to too great an extent, but with the view to promoting their general efficiency, there will, at the beginning of the new year, be established what will be known as a service school for the Florida State Troops. In this school there will be prescribed for all officers a graded course of study. No man can fulfil the requirements of commissioned office who does not devote a certain amount of time to study and to perfecting his knowledge of military matters in general, and to the provisions of law and regulations which relate to his office and prescribe his duties. The course of study will be announced quarterly, and for each study period the lessons will be limited as to length and scope to the minimum consistent with the importance of the subjects to be covered and the

time which officers may reasonably be expected to devote to them.

Examinations will be required from time to time, and when it appears that an officer has failed to follow the prescribed course of study, or for other reasons is deficient in his knowledge of the subjects which have been covered, he will be ordered before a board for special examination and investigation as to his qualifications for the exercise of command, and his commission may be vacated.

The recommendation made in the report of this department last year that no officer be promoted above the grade of captain without first being required to undergo examination, received the approval of Your Excellency and the amended regulations published in General Order No. 18, from this office under date of September 2nd, contains the provision that "No officer of the line shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of major until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his qualifications and fitness for that office."

The Brigade Commander should be required to formulate and prescribe a program of drill and instruction to be followed at each station of the troops and which will cover the entire year. Such course should be progressive through the various branches of military work, commencing with such elementary practice as will insure the perfect understanding and appreciation of what is required to be learned in the "school of the soldier" and "school of the squad." Having clearly outlined this program and made plain just what character of drill and practical instruction is to be given in each armory throughout the year, the Brigade Commander should, with the co-operation and assistance of regimental and battalion commanders, see that the plan is faithfully executed.

Responsibility for the efficiency of the brigade rests upon the Brigade Commander. He is the officer primarily charged with the instruction and discipline of the troops, and upon him devolves the duty of *originating*, directing and approving the military operations in his command. Responsibility for efficiency likewise attaches to the commanding officer of each unit of command, and this must be impressed upon these officers in so forceful a manner as to bring them all to a realizing sense of the full obligations of their positions.

Much emphasis is here placed upon what is expected of officers, for an efficient, energetic and enthusiastic officer is bound to have a satisfactory command under him. The excellence of the personnel of the Florida troops has been commented upon by every inspector who has viewed them, and the enlisted men may be relied upon to promptly respond to the efforts of an officer whose competency they recognize and whose interest and enthusiasm they appreciate. The example of such officers is sure to have a good effect upon the entire membership of their organization, while inattentive, neglectful and incompetent officers will as surely have a demoralizing influence which nothing can overcome.

It is deemed expedient, however, to offer some special inducements to encourage individual effort upon the part of enlisted men, and to that end it is recommended that a series of trophies, prizes or decorations be offered for the individual soldiers who attain the highest percentage of efficiency in the various branches of military work; while, of course, commanding officers should in every case recognize such merit by appointment to non-commissioned office.

Improved efficiency and special effort upon the part of commissioned officers should be recognized by promotion, and in this connection it is thought that the policy of promotion by selection, rather than by seniority or election, might be applied to advantage—at least above the grade of major.

The charge that orders are not generally and promptly obeyed is, unfortunately, true, for while it is believed that officers do not wilfully disobey orders, still it must be admitted that lawful and important orders are frequently not complied with through carelessness or neglect. It is a self evident fact that many officers have themselves failed to acquire a proper appreciation for that law which should form the very foundation of military training—"the first lesson of a soldier," namely: Unhesitating and implicit obedience to orders. And within the term "orders," as used here, may be embraced all military law and regulations, as well as the more specific directions and individual instructions which are issued from time to time by competent authorities.

The duty of enforcing obedience of orders, in the case of commissioned officers, rests upon the issuing authority

and all intermediate commanders, and in the case of an order from a non-commissioned officer, rests upon the immediate commanding officer. Failure to enforce orders furnishes the explanation for a condition wherein persons in the military service appear to believe that they may disregard or set aside any rule or order, the importance of or necessity for which they fail to appreciate, or which happens not to meet their individual approval.

The criticism made by the Regular Army officer on duty in this State comes home, therefore, to the highest authority; and it is recommended that hereafter most positive, and, if necessary, punitive measures be adopted to secure absolute and complete compliance and obedience to orders upon the part of all persons in the State military service. The same rule should be applied by all subordinate commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers and others in authority. No order should be issued unless lawful and in every way consistent and necessary; but having been issued, nothing short of absolute compliance with every detail by those to whom it was directed should be accepted. To this end every means provided by law for the enforcement of orders should be applied, for this is the very essence of discipline.

ADMINISTRATION.

There has been continued improvement in administrative work during the year, and officers appear to be gradually acquiring a better understanding of the paper work, and of the purpose of and necessity for the reports which are required of them. In this connection it is proper to state that as few reports are exacted as possible, consistent with the system of discipline which is prescribed by law. Fewer reports are required of our officers than of the officers in any other State where organized militia is maintained. A list of the stated reports, and explanation of their purpose, was given under this heading in the last report of this department, and a review of that article is suggested for all officers.

A full understanding of the forms of military correspondence and of the system of accounting for public funds and property, as well as an acquaintance with all blank forms used in the State military service, should be possessed by every commissioned officer. It is recom-

mended that the examination of candidates for commission be made to include such questions as will make sure that all officers are reasonably familiar with the paper work, and have some knowledge of how reports and other forms are prepared and used, before they are assigned to duty.

Quite a number of company commanders still neglect to forward their Returns and Drill Reports promptly at the close of each quarter. As this is a stated report required under the Regulations, and as the importance of promptly rendering it has fully and frequently been explained and sufficiently emphasized, it will be necessary hereafter to adopt severe disciplinary measures should such delinquencies continue to occur.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Notwithstanding the apparent increase of interest in target practice, which has continued throughout the year, the regular course of practice for record which was prescribed for the troops in General Order No. 31, A. G. O., series of 1904, has not been followed, and, consequently, Florida will appear at a disadvantage in comparison with other states in which special attention is being given to this work with the view to securing the highest possible State Figure of Merit. When it is understood that a comparative table is published annually in the report of the Secretary of War, showing not only the State Figure of Merit, but the Figure of Merit of each company and Regiment as well, it would seem that this alone would be sufficient to prompt the most untiring effort upon the part of both officers and enlisted men to make the best possible showing for their own organizations and for the State.

Again this year, as in 1904, a brigade team was sent to represent Florida in the "National Match" and other interstate competitions, which were held this time at Seagirt, N. J. For the purpose of selecting this team a preliminary competition was held at St. Augustine, that station offering the best range facilities. It is a fact worthy of note that although this preliminary competition was open to the members of all organizations, ten of the men who because of having made the best scores were selected, also served on the team of 1904. In some states, it is

understood, the members of the teams which are sent to participate in the National Match are arbitrarily selected from among those who have established records as exceptionally good shots, but here the team was selected by competition open to all, the idea being to interest as large a number of individuals in the match as possible, and to secure entries from all the posts.

The Florida Team acquitted itself most creditably this year, and a study of the scores as compared with those of the teams of other states will show that our men were weak only in the skirmish and long range firing. This furnishes a lesson which it is hoped has been learned and taken advantage of by those of our organizations which hope to secure representation on the brigade team of 1906.

By Your Excellency's order, Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, who is on duty with the organized militia of this State, visited the Florida Team during its practice on the St. Augustine range and attended the competition at Sea Girt. He has submitted a most excellent report upon this service, giving his observations at both places, and presenting many valuable suggestions looking to improvement in target firing by the troops of this State. The annual report of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Colonel Robert P. Carleton, (who was coach, and a member of the brigade team), also gives a detailed account of the part played by the Florida team at Sea Girt, and contains a number of most excellent recommendations. The reports of both these officers are submitted herewith and are commended to the careful consideration of all who are or should be interested in target firing.

What is needed in this State is to impress commanding officers with the important fact that target practice, and especially such firing as forms the prescribed course for record, is as much a part of the regular and practical instruction of a soldier as is the drill or other exercises which they engage in, and should not only be provided for in the same way, but be made compulsory. What can be of more importance to a soldier than that he should know how to shoot?

It is the duty of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice to promote rifle practice, and to that end he should constantly keep in touch with the work at the several posts, and urge upon the proper officers such action as he may

think necessary to bring about desired results. An active, energetic policy, persistently pursued, will be certain to develop this important branch of military work.

The recommendation is made that post inspectors of small arms practice be detailed at every station of the troops, whose duty it shall be to serve as instructors and co-operate with Colonel Carleton in carrying out his plans for the promotion of small arms firing. In the selection of officers for this detail, preference should be given to those who are themselves good marksmen, and who have evinced special interest in target firing.

During 1906 the prescribed insignia (silver badges) will be issued to all officers and enlisted men who qualify in the several degrees of marksmanship, and the record of whose firing is promptly and properly reported at the close of the practice season. Acting upon the recommendation made by Major Dapray, there will be issued appropriate silver badges for each year to those who have won, or may hereafter win places on the State Team and participate in the "National Match."

STATE RIFLE COMPETITION.

The competition this year for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby medal was held on the day after the close of each regimental encampment, and was open to all companies. The teams from the 2nd Infantry competed on the range at Orlando October 13th, and the teams from the 1st Infantry and Artillery Corps competed on the range at Lake City October 24th. The competition at both places was conducted under the personal supervision of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and his report upon the same, giving the scores of all competitors, is submitted herewith.

The Taliaferro Trophy was, for the second consecutive time, won by Company "G," 1st Infantry (the St. Augustine Rifles), and the Greenleaf and Crosby medal again went to a member of that organization—Sergeant Charles R. Slater.

The plan for holding the competition this year was adopted after consultation with numerous interested officers, and it was thought that it would prove a satisfactory arrangement, as State transportation to the target rendezvous could thus be furnished, and at the same

time the date selected would keep the shoot from interfering with routine camp work. The results, however, did not entirely justify this conclusion, as many of the men were not in good condition for shooting after a weeks work in camp and the fatigues incident to it, and for this reason several companies were not represented.

It is now thought that provision should be made for holding annually a State Rifle Competition, such event to be made entirely separate and distinct from the usual tour of field service. It is recommended that a board be appointed from among the senior officers of the troops for the promotion of rifle practice in general, but particularly with the view to arranging for the holding of such a competition. This board should endeavor to secure additional trophies, prizes and medals with a view to broadening the scope of the competition and making it more attractive and interesting, so as to secure more general participation by officers and enlisted men. If not practicable to furnish State transportation, it is thought likely that a specially low rate would be made by all railroads.

The competition for the purpose of selecting members of the State Team to represent Florida at the "National Match" in 1906 could be held at the same time, and it is recommended that in future membership on this team be restricted to those who have pursued the regularly prescribed course of target practice, and have qualified, at least, as sharpshooters.

RANGES.

As encampments were held this year at two points which are posts of the Florida State Troops, it was found possible to assist in defraying the expense of laying off, clearing and constructing target ranges at both places. While these ranges are by no means complete in every detail, still a foundation has been established upon which the officers and enlisted men of the local organizations can build to a higher state of perfection, and with the start thus given them, there appears to be no reason why these two posts should not soon be equipped with all proper and necessary facilities for target work.

In this connection it is again urged upon all those in the military service to put forth every possible effort to establish and maintain suitable ranges at their respective

posts. And it is especially desirable that in selecting a site for such ranges only such place be chosen as will afford a clear and unobstructed course up to one thousand yards; for to qualify men in the higher degrees of marksmanship, accommodations must be provided for skirmish and long range firing. Care should also be taken to locate the ranges at such distance from all habitations and frequented roads as will avoid any danger of accident, having in mind at the same time convenience of communication.

Fifteen of the posts have this year been supplied with complete gallery target outfits; including iron targets, marking disks and brushes, and a supply of reduced ammunition for indoor use. These will also be furnished all other posts as soon as it is shown that there is sufficient space in the quarters occupied to accommodate the ranges. It is certain that nothing will do more to stimulate interest in target firing among the men, and in all other military work as well, than by installing these ranges and putting them in operation. Gallery practice not only provides the most satisfactory means of giving instruction in sighting and aiming, and of accustoming the men to firing the rifle, but it at the same time furnishes entertainment to the participants. Post commanders should encourage this indoor work in every way, and especially during the season when firing on the outdoor range is not practicable and not authorized. After all men have had some preliminary practice, a series of post competitions will prove most interesting.

It is hoped that during the ensuing year means may be found to furnish each company with at least one rifle equipped with a special small calibre barrel. This will admit of using the 22 calibre ammunition, at a cost of about \$2.10 a thousand, as compared with \$16.00 a thousand—the price of the 30 calibre gallery practice ammunition. This would, in the end, be a material saving, and the use of such inexpensive ammunition would render it practicable to engage in almost unlimited practice, which would be certain to give most satisfactory results.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

The annual inspection of troops at their home stations under the provisions of Section 14, Act of Congress of

January 21, 1903, was, as last year, made by the officer on duty with the organized militia of this State—Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired; and, under the provisions of Section 60, Florida Military Code, by the Adjutant General. The special report of the latter upon this inspection, and extracts from the report of Colonel Norvell, which have been furnished by the War Department, are submitted herewith. It is a matter for regret that at nearly every station of the troops there was an unusual and inexcusable number of absentees from this inspection; a fact which was the means of placing the State in a very unfavorable light as compared with others in the matter of attendance. The War Department will be certain to regard this as indicating a lamentable lack of discipline. There is, however, an additional explanation for the extremely large percentage of absentees as shown by the muster rolls, which is that numbers of company commanders had continued to carry upon their papers the names of men who had long before permanently removed from their stations, or who, for other reasons, were no longer actively connected with the organizations. This was chargeable to poor company administration, and it had the effect of injuring the record of the troops at this inspection. This matter has been brought to the attention of all commanding officers, both in orders and by letter direct, and it is hoped that no such condition will be found to exist when the time arrives for the next annual inspection.

INTERSTATE NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual convention of the Interstate National Guard Association and meeting of State Adjutants General was held this year at St. Paul, Minn., June 19th to 21st, inclusive. Owing to the great distance and expense of travel it was thought inexpedient to send the full number of delegates to which this State was entitled, which would have been four, and by Your Excellency's direction the Adjutant General and Lieutenant Colonel John S. Maxwell, 1st Infantry, represented Florida at this meeting. In addition to the members of the association there were present the Assistant Secretary of War, the Judge-Advocate General and several other officers, representing each arm of the service and staff department

of the Army. The speeches of these gentlemen and the professional papers they read were most interesting and instructive.

There was wide discussion of various propositions for the betterment and improvement of the organized militia, and the convention framed and adopted a measure to be presented to Congress (and which has since been introduced in the Senate by General Dick of Ohio, and in the House by Colonel deMorrell of Pennsylvania), designed to amend the existing Federal law relating to the militia. The chief feature of this bill is the provision which seeks to increase the annual Federal appropriation for arming and equipping the militia from one to two million dollars. There are a few other changes, all affecting the appropriation of funds and method of accounting for military property, and intended to widen the purposes for which the State's allotment of this appropriation may be used, and to simplify the adjustment of property accounts by providing for the examination of unserviceable United States property by a surveying officer instead of by a board of officers as is at present required.

The people of St. Paul and the officers of the Minnesota National Guard were most hospitable in their treatment of the visiting delegates.

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Florida National Guard Association was held at the Windsor Hotel in Jacksonville on May 11th. There were present a large number of officers from all sections of the State, many more than attended the meeting of 1904. This convention was most successful in every way, and the informal discussion of military matters in general was of great benefit to all the members present.

Considerable business was transacted, including the appointment of committees to arrange the details of a competition to be held at the Florida State Fair, in Tampa; to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill looking to the acquirement by the State of ground suitable for the establishment of a permanent camp site or State military rendezvous; to draft resolutions on the death of the late Major Charles A. Dunham, and to urge upon the Legislature the importance and necessity for continuing

the appropriations for annual encampments. It is gratifying to be able to record that every proposition considered and put on foot at this meeting of the Florida National Guard Association has since been accomplished; which is the best possible argument for continuing the association and for striving to enroll as members every officer and ex-officer of the Florida State Troops.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell, President; Colonel John W. Sackett, First Vice President; Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Bingham, Jr., Second Vice President; Captain M. Henry Cohen, Secretary, and Lieut. R. L. Buckman, Treasurer. The three members of the Executive Committee elected were Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, Colonel Walter P. Corbett, and Major Jacob Gumbinger, the officers of the association being ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

The time and place for holding the next meeting was left to be determined by the Executive Committee.

MILITARY LAW.

The Legislature in session this year made some few amendments to the State Military Code, the principal change being in the organization of the General Staff. These amendments were not made by special bill, but were effected through the adoption of what is to be known as the "General Statutes," being a revision and compilation of the State laws made by a commission appointed under Act of the Legislature of 1903. These statutes will not go into effect, however, until printed and published under proclamation of the Governor.

By the amendments to the Military Code there have been added to the General Staff the following officers:

One Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

One Quartermaster, with rank of Major.

One Commissary, with rank of Major.

One Ordnance Officer, with rank of Major.

One Inspector-General, with rank of Major.

One Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major.

Two Paymasters, one with rank of Major and one with rank of Captain.

One Engineer Officer, with rank of Major.

One Signal Officer.

Provision has also been made for increasing the strength of the Medical Department by the addition of the following officers:

One Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Three Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain or First Lieutenant.

This change in the organization was made to meet the suggestions of the War Department relative to the detail of certain officers of the Staff Departments for duty on the Brigade Staff; it being held that there is no provision of law for the formation of a Brigade Staff in time of peace.

The position which had previously been taken by this office in the matter was as follows:

1. The State law provides that the Florida State Troops shall be organized as a brigade.

2. It further provides that the organization of said Florida State Troops shall be the same as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by law—or in orders, for co-relative organizations in the United States Army.

3. There being no Brigade Staff prescribed or provided for in time of peace by Federal law, the war footing was accepted as the standard and the staff was organized with:

One Surgeon, with rank of Major.

One Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain.

One Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

One Commissary, with rank of Captain.

The Brigade Staff as hereafter to be organized, under the suggestions contained in the Circular published by the War Department under date of October 8, 1903, may consist of the following officers:

One Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

One Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

One Inspector General.

One Quartermaster.

One Commissary.

One Ordnance Officer, and

One Engineer, with the rank of Major, and

Two Aids de Camp.

As stated before, this change has been made to conform with the organization suggested in the proposed code

issued by the War Department, but it has been found impossible to reconcile this staff organization with either the Federal law or the new Field Service Regulations, issued for the guidance and government of the militia.

THE UNIFORM.

As the War Department is not yet prepared to issue the olive-drab uniform of new pattern for the use of the militia, it has been found impracticable to dispense with the use of the blue dress uniform, and purchases were made this year of the blue uniform in such quantities as required to meet the deficiencies occasioned by wear.

STATE'S ALLOTMENT OF FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

The entire amount of the allotment to this State for 1905 of the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, viz: \$9,973.85, and the unexpended balance from last year, viz: \$379.38, has been used for supplying the troops with uniforms, arms, equipment and stores.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the efforts of this department to secure the refundment of the sum expended by the State to provide transportation from their home stations to the State rendezvous for the organizations which composed the "First Florida Infantry, provisional," in the maneuvers between the Regular Army and the militia, held near Mannassas, Virginia, in the fall of 1904, were successful, and that on December 26, 1905, there was paid to the State Treasurer and placed to the credit of the "General Revenue Fund" the sum of \$1,074.23.

The claim against the United States for \$1,386.27, balance due on account of monies expended in organizing the "First Florida Volunteer Infantry" for the war with Spain, remains unsettled, it having been found impossible, so far, to secure the vouchers required by the Treasury Department.

ENCAMPMENTS.

The annual tour of field service of the Florida State Troops was this year performed by regiment. The Second Infantry, under command of Colonel Felix C. Brosier, having camped at Orlando, October 5th to 13th, inclusive, and the First Infantry, under Major Frank J. Howatt, and Artillery Corps, under Major Jacob Gumbinger, having camped at Lake City, October 16th to 24th, inclusive.

In deference to the usual custom of naming the encampments, the camp of the Second Infantry was designated by its commanding officer as "Camp Bradshaw," in honor of Colonel John Neill Bradshaw, Florida State Troops, retired, who formerly commanded the regiment and is much beloved by both officers and men, and out of compliment to the city of Orlando, which, prior to his removal from the State, claimed him as one of her citizens. The camp at Lake City was designated "Camp Broward," in compliment to Your Excellency, and as a mark of appreciation of the active interest which you have at all times manifested in the efficiency and welfare of the troops.

Owing to the unsettled and unfavorable health conditions in a certain section of the State this year, it was thought best to defer any assembly of the troops until well into the fall season. It is probable, however, that had it been practicable to order the troops into the field during the summer months, or even during September, a larger percentage of attendance would have been obtained.

The Adjutant General preceded the troops to each point of rendezvous for the purpose of supervising the preliminary arrangements for their accommodation. At Orlando the site selected for the camp was most satisfactory and in every way well adapted for the purpose. By the generosity of the citizens, acting through their Board of Trade, the ground was cleared, piped with water, and prepared in advance for occupancy by the troops. A daily allowance of ice was furnished each organization, and a quantity of lumber supplied for the several headquarters, offices and hospital tents which required to be floored. Not only were the citizens most generous in their treatment of the troops, but they were hospitable as well, a fact which was greatly appreciated by both officers and enlisted men. The discipline at this camp was most ex-



AT "CAMP BRADSHAW"

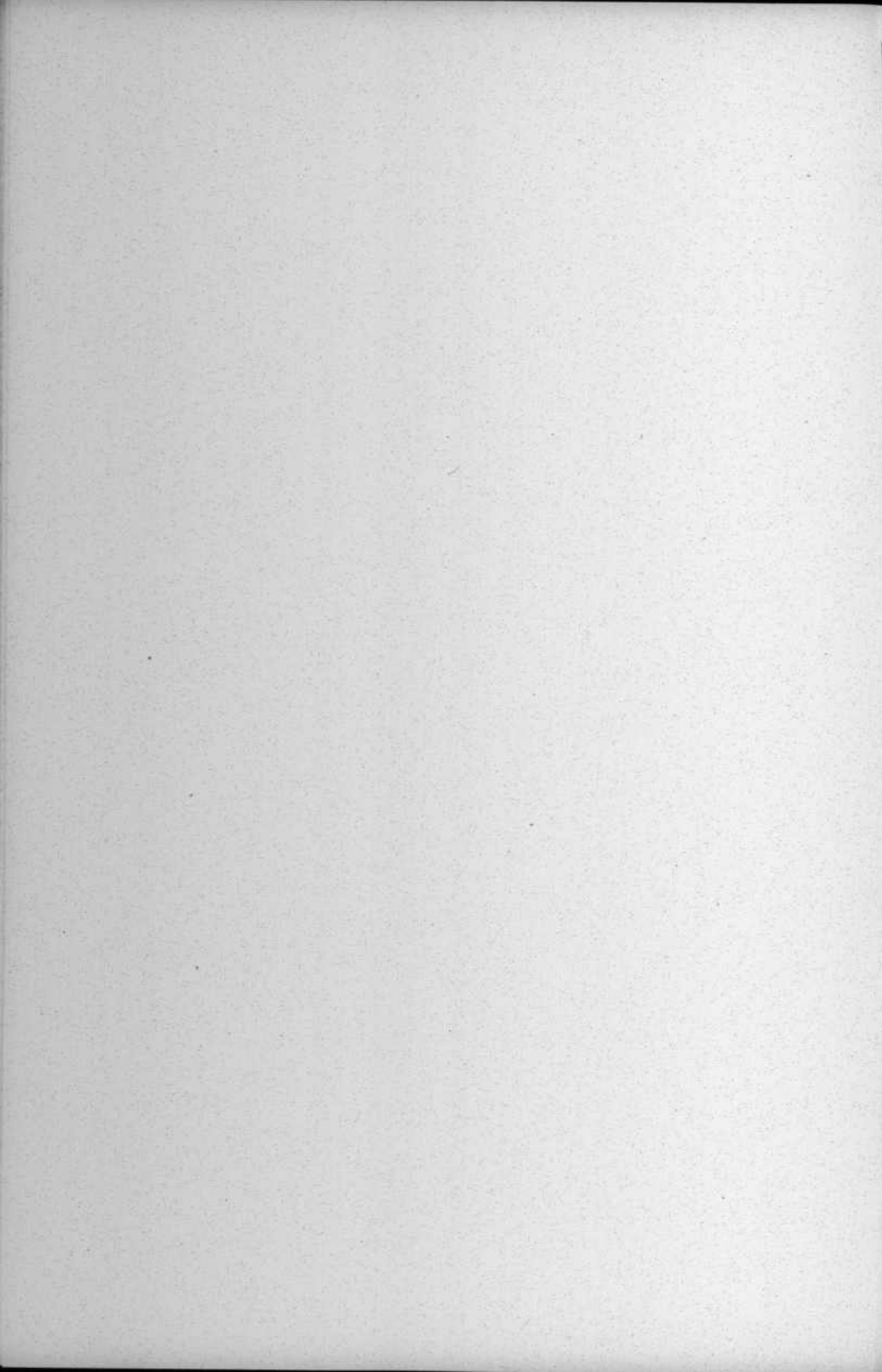
MAJOR MCCOY,
7th U. S. Infantry
Instructor.

MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER, MAJOR DAPRAY,
Adjutant General. U. S. Army
Instructor.

CAPT. BLANDING,
Adjutant 2d Infantry.

COLONEL CORBETT,
Inspector General.

COLONEL BROSSIER,
2d Infantry.



cellent, and upon its close resolutions were adopted by the Orlando Board of Trade commending the gentlemanly—and therefore soldierly—conduct of the men, and expressing the desire that their city might again be selected as the place for an encampment. Copy of these resolutions accompanies the annual service report of the Colonel of the Second Infantry, which is submitted herewith.

In administration, drill and all field exercises and ceremonies, the Second Infantry made marked improvement during the period of its encampment. It is regretted that no report was obtained from the Commanding Officer upon this service, and that his annual service report, which briefly refers to the encampment, does not more fully detail and outline the work which was accomplished. It is contemplated under the regulations that every commanding officer will promptly submit a report at the close of any tour of service, showing the work of his command, and after encampments, this report should include the camp routine, the number and character of all ceremonies, drills and exercises which were held, as well as an account of all matters relative to camp administration, including discipline, camp sanitation, the management and conduct of the subsistence and quartermaster departments, as should properly receive the consideration of superior commanders; and should also embrace such recommendations as may suggest themselves to the officer looking to improved efficiency in the future.

At Lake City the site selected for a camping place by the officers of the First Infantry was not as suitable as might have been desired, but it was said to have been the best available in the immediate vicinity. The people of Lake City were equally as generous as those of Orlando in making preparation for the accommodation and comfort of the troops. The City Council appropriated a sum sufficient to clear and pipe the grounds, as well as to furnish water, ice, lumber, etc., as had been done at the other camp. In fact everything which could reasonably be asked for and have been expected was provided.

From a military standpoint it cannot be said that the encampment at Lake City was a success. There was much confusion of orders and lack of understanding as to the channels of administration. The discipline was not as good as at Orlando (though the breaches of discipline which occurred, or were reported, included no case

of trespass upon the rights or property of citizens, nor is any incident known to have occurred which in any way violated the hospitality extended by the people of Lake City), and the improvement in all branches of work was less marked than at "Camp Bradshaw." This has been partially, and no doubt rightfully, attributed to the absence from the camp of the two senior officers of the infantry regiment, although it should be understood that they were "on leave," and the circumstances upon which their applications for leave were based were such that the applications could not, with justice to the officers, have well been denied. Upon the recommendation of all of the officers of infantry, and the Major of Artillery, an officer of the General Staff was assigned to the command of the camp—Colonel Walter P. Corbett, the Inspector General. This was done in the belief that such an arrangement would relieve the senior field officers present of much of the administrative work incident to the discipline and management of the camp, and leave the majors with their battalions, so that they might benefit to the fullest possible extent by the opportunity for practice with and for instructing their own tactical units.

"Unsatisfactory" is, perhaps, the word which best expresses the work of this camp. Without attempting to enumerate the various causes—made up of misunderstanding, lack of understanding and neglects—which led up to the condition meriting this general characterization, it may be said that the entire tour of duty proved a severe and continuous trial, both to the Commanding Officer and to the officers under him, and, presumably, the unrest, dissatisfaction and discontent extended to some extent to the enlisted men. There were far too many officers absent from the various company organizations, which multiplied the duties of those who were on hand and performing the obligations of their office, and made it practically impossible for them to give proper attention to all of the matters which demanded it.

It must be said that there was no lack of conscientious effort upon the part of Colonel Corbett to meet his responsibilities, and, with few exceptions, the other officers likewise endeavored to do what was required of them to the extent of their ability and power; but it is none the less a fact, and one which was apparent to all, that there was a lack of co-operation and an underlying defect some-

where—either in the matter of direction or execution—which it is hoped may never be experienced again.

Both at Orlando and Lake City, but particularly at Orlando, the administration of the affairs of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments was most satisfactory. Since the regular ration prescribed for the U. S. Army in the field was first issued to the Florida State Troops at the encampment at Jacksonville in 1903, the understanding of its use and the improvement in the management of company mess affairs has been so rapid and so pronounced as to prove a source of great satisfaction both to this office and to the officers directly charged with the administration of the affairs of the subsistence department. At both camps this year the men had good, substantial food in sufficient quantities, and in surprising variety, considering that it was limited to articles embraced in the prescribed field ration, and purchased at a cost of approximately twenty cents a day per man.

The members of the General Staff who were present with the Adjutant General at both encampments were Colonel H. M. deMontmollin, Commissary General, to whom much credit is due for his judicious and painstaking management of the affairs of his department, and Colonel Walter P. Corbett, the Inspector General, who inspected the book and paper administration of the companies of both regiments, and mustered all of the troops for pay; he performed many other duties which were specially assigned to him, and, as hereinbefore stated, was assigned to the command of "Camp Broward," and faithfully performed the arduous duties of that position. Colonel Samuel T. Shaylor, the Judge-Advocate General, was present at the encampment at Lake City, and in addition to performing the duties properly relating to his office, he voluntarily undertook the task of paying the troops, which duty, with the assistance of a detail of enlisted men, he accomplished with dispatch. The regiment at Orlando was paid by Captain Richard M. Hudson and First Lieutenant J. D. C. Morris, Second Infantry, who performed that service in a most expert and satisfactory manner. To all of these officers the Adjutant General feels under obligations for their valued and efficient assistance.

The troops at both "Camp Bradshaw" and "Camp Broward" were inspected and reviewed by Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell, the brigade commander, and his

report upon these inspections and his observations upon the encampments are contained in his annual service report which is submitted herewith, and to which your attention is most respectfully invited.

It was the source of much gratification to the troops at "Camp Broward" that Your Excellency found it convenient to visit them in the field on October 20th, and to participate with them on that date in a parade through the streets of Lake City; afterward accepting a review of the command.

On Saturday, October 21st, the troops at "Camp Broward" were moved by special train to Jacksonville through the courtesy of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and upon the invitation of the Jacksonville Board of Trade, where they had the honor of acting as escort of honor to His Excellency, the President of the United States, upon his arrival in that city on a visit to this State. A one day travel ration was issued, and the movement both ways, including the entraining of the artillery, with their field pieces and heavy equipment, was effected without hitch or delay, and in a manner which would have done credit to more seasoned troops. A fact which has been commented upon by the inspecting officers is that the entire command, notwithstanding its seeming lack of progress in camp, acquitted itself splendidly upon this occasion, meriting the praise which the President—himself a soldier, and therefore a judge of military efficiency—was pleased to bestow upon it.

Of the several organizations which participated in the encampments this year, two are deserving of special mention and commendation. Company "I," Second Infantry, of Key West, stood pre-eminently foremost as the most efficient in every respect. This company made an equally good showing at the annual inspection at its home station earlier in the year, and is composed of a fine body of soldierly men. Perhaps the most noticeable point of excellence in this command, comparatively speaking, was the condition of the uniforms, arms and equipments, and particularly the arms, which were exceptionally well cared for. In the First Infantry, Company "I," of De Funiak Springs, although less than two months old, easily carried off the honors, excelling all other organizations of that command both in point of numbers and general appearance. Were the same enthusiasm and interest exhibited by the members of these two companies to ex-

tend throughout all organizations, the Florida State Troops could soon furnish a model brigade.

There were present at both encampments as instructors, two United States officers, Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Infantry, under special detail from the War Department as instructor at the encampments, and Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army, retired, the officer regularly on duty with the organized militia of this State. Both of these officers rendered valuable services as instructors, and have submitted complete and comprehensive reports upon the operations at both encampments, which reports are submitted herewith and are commended to the careful consideration of Your Excellency, as well as of all officers and enlisted men in the State military service. The criticisms contained therein should enable those who provoked them to remedy the deficiencies which were noted so as to avoid like comment in the future, and the advice and recommendations of both officers will doubtless prove very helpful in promoting the efficiency of the troops.

Sergeant John P. Adams, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, was also present under detail at both encampments, and rendered efficient and effective service as instructor to the Hospital Corps in the management of the affairs of the field hospitals.

In concluding these remarks upon the encampments it may be said that the experiment of holding regimental encampments, instead of assembling the entire brigade at one point, as had in recent years been the practice, gave most satisfactory results, and has commended itself to all those who were able to compare both plans as they have operated in this State. Perhaps no better example of the wisdom of locating the regiments apart could be offered than a comparison of the conditions which prevailed at Orlando and Lake City this year. The Second Infantry having been in camp alone at the former point under its own colonel, and the artillery and First Infantry serving together and making up a brigade organization at the latter point.

It will certainly prove beneficial to give regimental commanders the experience of entire responsibility for the management and discipline of their own commands, at least every alternate year. And even when the entire brigade is ordered into the field at one time, it may be well to separate the regimental units by a few miles.

It is recommended that, if practicable, the encampment of 1906 be held earlier in the year; not later than July, and, preferably, in May or June.

PERMANENT CAMP SITE.

The Legislature in session this year enacted a law providing for the appointment of a commission to select and recommend to the next Legislature a tract of land to be acquired by the State for use as a permanent camp ground, and pursuant to such act Your Excellency appointed the following commission:

Hon. Louis C. Massey, member Senate.

Hon. Eugene S. Mathews, member House.

Hon. William M. Girardeau,* member House.

Major General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General.

Brigadier General Charles P. Lovell, 1st Brigade.

Colonel Henry Bacon, Surgeon General.

Colonel John W. Sackett, 1st Infantry.

The commission met by mutual agreement at Lake City on August 19th, and organized by the selection of Senator Massey as Chairman, and General Foster as Secretary. After thorough discussion of the matter in hand a general plan of procedure was agreed upon and the commission adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, after adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Commission will recommend as a permanent camp site for the Florida State Troops only a tract of land embracing in a body at least three hundred acres, high and healthfully located, with adequate supply of pure water, preferably on a large lake or stream of running water, and centrally located with regard to railway transportation. Such tract must be located from three to five miles from the nearest city."

The adjournment was taken to afford opportunity to persons having knowledge of tracts of land which will meet the requirements suggested in the foregoing resolution to give notice of the same to the Commission.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Since the last report of this department the much needed revision of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops has been accomplished, and the compilation is now

in the hands of the printers and has been since September 8th. It is hoped that the book will be ready for issue early in 1906, but some delay may be occasioned should there be any delay in publishing and putting in effect the "General Statutes," which are also now being printed. This for the reason that the book being prepared by this office for issue is not only a more extensive and comprehensive compilation of the regulations than has heretofore been in use, but will embrace as well the provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions relating to the militia, a codification of the Federal and State laws upon the same subject, and such special regulations as have been issued from the War Department for the government of the organized militia. As the State Military Code was amended by the last Legislature it is obvious that the new book cannot be issued until the amended law has been put in effect by proclamation of the Governor.

In the preparation and compilation of these regulations the Adjutant General is indebted to Lieutenant Colonel John S. Maxwell, 1st Infantry, Captain Braxton B. MacDonell, 1st Brigade, and to Major John A. Dapray, the U. S. officer on duty with the organized militia of this State, for valuable assistance.

BATTLE FLAGS.

In the report of this department for 1904 the following list was given of the Confederate Battle Flags on hand at the State Capitol and in the custody of the Adjutant General:

Battle flag "2nd Florida Regiment."

Battle flag of "5th Florida Regiment."

Battle flag of "9th Florida Regiment," previously designated as the "6th Florida Battalion."

Regimental flag "1st Florida Regiment."

Regimental flag "4th Florida Regiment."

Headquarters flag Florida Brigade in the Western Army.

On March 25th of this year there were returned to the State by Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, seven Confederate flags. This action by the Secretary of War was taken pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 28th, 1905. The description and his-

tory of these flags, as recorded in the War Department, is as follows:

1. "Battle flag of the 2nd Florida Infantry."
2. "Battle flag of the 6th Florida Infantry, captured by Private Otis Smith, Company "G," 95th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at the Battle of Brentwood Hills, near Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864."
3. "Battle flag of the 8th Florida Infantry, captured by Sergeant Thomas Horan, 72nd New York Volunteers, 3rd Excelsior Brigade."
4. "Battle flag of the Eighth Florida Infantry, captured in the Battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by 1st Sergeant A. A. Clapp, Company "G," 2nd Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, General Custer commanding."
5. "Battle flag of the 11th Florida Infantry, captured in the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Virginia, April 6th, 1865, by 1st Lieutenant A. T. Lamfere, Company "B," 1st Connecticut Cavalry, 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, General Custer commanding."
6. "Battle flag of the 18th Florida Infantry, captured in the Battle at Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by Private Daniel Woods, Company "K," 1st Virginia Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division, General Custer commanding."
7. "Flag of the Apalachicola Guards."

Number 6 of the flags above catalogued cannot be identified by the regimental designation given as having belonged to any military organization of this State, as it seems that there was no 18th Regiment of Florida Infantry in the Confederate service. The numerical designation of the Florida regiments having ranged from 1 to 12. The Secretary of War was apprised of this fact by letter under date of May 29, 1905, and in reply by letter under date of June 5, 1905, he said in part:

"It appears from the records that the Florida regiments serving in the Army of Northern Virginia during the campaign in which the flag was captured were the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 10th and 11th Infantry, and that they all served in the same brigade. Flags 410 and 332 (Catalogue number), returned to you March 25th, 1905, appear to have belonged to the 8th Florida Infantry and the 11th Florida Infantry, respectively, and were also captured at Sailor's

Creek, April 6, 1865. This disposes of two flags of Florida regiments engaged in the campaign referred to, leaving the disputed flag to belong to either the 2nd, 5th, 9th or 10th regiments, provided it belonged to a Florida organization, and that neither the 8th nor 11th regiments lost more than one flag each at Sailor's Creek."

The Adjutant General will be glad to have the co-operation of Confederate soldiers who served from this State in any of the above regiments, or other interested parties, in determining the identity of this flag.

In addition to the flags mentioned above there has also been deposited in this office by Hon. William B. Lamar, the battle flag of the 5th Florida Infantry, which regiment was commanded by Colonel Thompson B. Lamar.

Appreciating the spirit which prompted the return of these valued trophies to the State to which they belong, the Legislature made appropriate acknowledgement by dedicating a day to receive them, which was made the occasion of very impressive ceremonies, and when suitable resolutions expressing the thanks and appreciation of the State were adopted.

Appropriation was made for the purchase of a suitable case for the safe keeping of all the battle flags, and negotiations are now pending for the manufacture of a case of special design for this purpose.

It is most fitting and proper that the Military Department of the State should be made the depository for all regimental and battle flags which went out from Florida in the war between the States and in all other wars, and of all relics and trophies as well which are connected with the military history of Florida or with the military achievements of Florida soldiers. Every article of such character which may be received at this office will be faithfully cared for and preserved, properly catalogued and displayed.

CONCLUSION.

At the end of May, Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired, who had been on duty with the organized militia of this State for nearly two years, was, at his own request, relieved by the War Department, and he has since been succeeded by Major John A. Dapray, U. S.

Army, retired. Colonel Norvell rendered valuable service to the State military establishment while on duty here, and especially to this department—with which he was most closely identified. His relationship with the State authorities was always of the most pleasant character, and he carried with him at the conclusion of his term of service the good will and best wishes of the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

In view of the fact that another report of the operations of this department must be made before the next biennial session of the Legislature, all recommendations requiring legislative action will be reserved to be submitted later.

I cannot close this report Sir, without testifying to my appreciation of the earnest support which you have given me in the work of this department, and of the encouragement which every project designed for the betterment and improvement of our military force has had at your hands. I take this occasion to thank you for many personal courtesies, and the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops for numerous evidences of their continued esteem and support.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX A.

AIDING CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

SERVICE AT TALLAHASSEE.

Armory, Company "E", First Infantry, F. S. T.,
Live Oak, Florida, January 21, 1905

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report:

On January 20, 1903, at 6:15 p. m., I received the following telegram:

"Captain. W. H. Lyle, Company "E", 1st Infantry,
"Live Oak, Florida.

"Special Order No. nine: You will assemble Company, taking seven o'clock train for Tallahassee, reporting there to Sheriff Hopkins at County jail. Provide travel rations, commutation rations allowed. Bring shelter tents and blankets, with as many men as possible.

"FOSTER, Adjutant General."

I immediately assembled the Company at the armory, where I issued multiball cartridges, fifteen to each man; also, shelter tents and other equipments. At 6:55 o'clock, I marched my Company, twenty-seven (27) men and officers, to the depot, where we boarded the train for Tallahassee. At 10:20 o'clock, we arrived at the outskirts of Tallahassee, where the train was stopped, and the Company got off the train. We were met there by Mr. C. H. Dickinson, Private Secretary to Governor Broward, and Deputy Sheriff Lancaster, who instructed me to march my Company to Leon county's court house at once. On the way to the court house, I met General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General, who instructed me to go to the court house, take charge of the prisoners, obey orders of

the Sheriff and protect the prisoners. Upon arriving at the court house, the prisoners were brought out by the sheriff, and I formed my company in a square with the Sheriff and prisoners in the center, and marched to jail. Upon arriving at the jail, I formed my Company in three reliefs, placing one relief on duty as guard. The Deputy Sheriff then placed a room on the lower floor of the jail at my disposal, and I placed members of my Company not on duty in this room. At seven o'clock, I marched half of my Company to breakfast at a restaurant where General Foster had previously made arrangements for my Company to eat. As soon as this part of my Company had eaten and returned to jail, the remaining half of my Company proceeded to breakfast. As soon as they returned to jail, I allowed seven men to leave jail for one hour, and when they returned, seven others, until all were given one hours rest. During this time, I visited Adjutant General J. Clifford R. Foster, who gave me transportation for myself and Company to Live Oak, and instructed me to return on the S. A. L. train at 1:48 p. m. I then returned to the jail and caused the company to put on its equipment, and proceeded with the Company for dinner. While at dinner, General Foster instructed me to proceed to the jail with my Company, where the prisoners would be turned over to me to be conveyed to Live Oak. I immediately went to jail with the Company, where the prisoners were turned over to me with the following order:

"Captain W. H. Lyle,

Company "E", 1st Infantry, F. S. T.

DEAR SIR—It is the order of the court that you convey with your Company the following prisoners to Live Oak jail for safe keeping, and deliver them to the Sheriff of Suwannee County, Florida:

Nelson Larkin,

George Caldwell,

Isham Edwards.

You will take them with you on the 1:45 train today, and deliver them to the Sheriff of Suwannee county, Florida.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN W. MALONE,
Judge Circuit Court Second District."

I then marched the Company and the three prisoners to the depot, where I boarded the train for Live Oak at two o'clock, arriving there at five-twenty o'clock. I then marched to the jail and turned over the above named prisoners to Sheriff J. H. Rickerson, taking his receipt for them, as follows:

"Live Oak, Florida, January 21, 1905.

"Received of Captain W. H. Lyle the following prisoners:

Nelson Larkin,
George Caldwell,
Isham Edwards.

These prisoners to be confined in jail of Suwannee County, Florida, for safe keeping, until further orders.

J. H. RICKERSON,
Sheriff of Suwannee County, Florida."

I then marched the Company to the armory and dismissed them.

Yours very respectfully,
W. H. LYLE,
Captain, 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding Company "E."

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE U. S. OFFICER ON DUTY WITH THE ORGANIZED MILITIA OF FLORIDA.

REPORT ON ENCAMPMENTS OF 1905.

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 5, 1905.

Hon. N. B. Broward, Governor,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions, communicated to me through the Adjutant General of the State, I attended the Annual Encampments of the Florida State Troops held respectively at Orlando, October 5-12th, and at Lake City, Florida, Oct. 16-22, 1905 (both dates inclusive), and as General Inspector and Instructor of the Florida State Troops, rendered such assistance to the officers as conditions demanded and circumstances warranted in the way of suggestions and advice.

Preliminary to the encampment, acting under your instructions, I proceeded to Jacksonville on September 29th last, and conferred with the acting Brigade Commander respecting the issuance of a general order outlining the duties and exercises to be conducted at the two regimental encampments which had been previously directed in General Orders from the Adjutant General's office. As a result of that conference, the acting Brigade Commander, approving the plan outlined by me, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST BRIGADE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.
Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 30th, 1905.

General Orders }
No. 4. }

I The Florida State Troops, now on the verge of their mobilization, need hardly to be reminded that the primal object of annual encampments embraces increased military efficiency and the betterment of military discipline. To accomplish these purposes in the short space of allotted time, every officer, from the highest to the lowest in rank, and every soldier, whatever be his grade, has a duty to perform, and only the faithful and conscientious discharge of that duty on the part of each concerned will secure the desired results.

2. This year the encampment will be by regiment, the obvious purpose being to give to regimental commanders the fullest opportunity and scope to exercise command and jurisdiction over their organizations, as well as to familiarize them with the varied duties of camp organization and administration in the field. Much will depend upon the manner in which this responsibility is met by the respective commanders. Without intending to restrict or narrow the discretion of regimental commanders in the unusual opportunity to be afforded them, it is deemed proper to outline in a general way the desired scheme which should be inaugurated for the encampments.

3. First of all, it may be assumed that each company commander in the past year has performed his duty by conducting the prescribed drills and perfecting the discipline of his company. In that event, the company should appear at the annual encampment well equipped and so well instructed in the schools of the soldier as to be in no need at the encampment of either squad or company drill, which should be reduced to a minimum.

4. The general scheme to be followed will divide the military day for all purposes of drills, instruction and parades into three periods; the first beginning at Reveille and ending at recall from fatigue at 11:30 a. m.; the second beginning at fatigue call at 1:30 p. m. and ending at recall at 4:30 p. m.; the third beginning at first call for parade at 5:00 p. m. and continuing until such

hour in the night as may be necessary for night exercises. Within the first period should be embraced all drills, maneuvers and day field exercises. The second period should embrace all officers and noncommissioned officers schools and lyceums of instruction leaving within the third period, after the evening parade, exercises in night patrol and picket duty on outposts of various sizes, care being taken that not less than one battalion each night should be exercised on this duty.

5. It is deemed unnecessary to give detailed instructions concerning camp organization or the establishment of necessary guards, etc. In all the exactions of discipline and military courtesy, members of State Troops should bear in mind that military respect from inferiors to superiors in rank involves neither servility nor servitude, and cheerful obedience to orders marks the disciplined soldier.

6. The troops should be enjoined that these encampments are not occasions for recreation and pastime, and while their legitimate enjoyments will not be restrained, regimental commanders will be expected to take such strict measures as will render impossible all undue hilarity or any transgression of law.

BY COMMAND OF COLONEL J. W. SACKETT, COMMANDING BRIGADE.

B. B. MACDONNELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.
Adjutant General.

THE REGIMENTAL CAMPS.

While this novel scheme of dividing the brigade into two camps and mobilizing the troops by regiments as prescribed from Militia Headquarters, had some advantages, in my opinion the practical working of the experiment of regimental encampments was not altogether satisfactory. The establishment of a military camp, and especially a camp of instruction, where every hour of the military day between Reveille and Taps must be duly considered and arranged for, involves no little work and demands the strictest attention to all the details of organization. Various orders must be issued and the whole machinery of military administration must be put into operation.

To do all this, the commanding officer and the regimental staff would need to be absorbed and occupied to an extent that would render impracticable, if not absolutely impossible, the proper performance of their legitimate regimental duties or the devotion of required time to the direct supervision of drills of companies in battalions and the conduct of the regimental drill in both close and extended order. For this reason, and others not enumerated, with all respect for other opinions on the subject, I do not approve of regimental encampments. The annual encampments of the organized militia, aside from the primal purposes of general instruction and improved efficiency, are occasions for the practice of command by commanders of the larger units, larger than companies, such as battalions and regiments. These occasions occur but once a year and last for the limited period of only eight days, which, as a matter of fact, only allows six military working days to be devoted to drills, exercises, etc. Under these conditions the best results are to be obtained only by such an arrangement of camp duties as will leave the regimental commander absolutely foot-loose and free from all distractions and duties that would in any way interfere with his vocation as commander and drill master of his regiment. He and the battalion commanders, above all other officers, are to be most benefitted by the annual encampments. The company commanders throughout the year have the opportunity for drilling and controlling their companies, but the regiment and the battalions being assembled only once a year for the brief period of eight days during the annual encampments, the regimental and battalion commanders should each have full and unrestricted opportunity to devote every moment possible to the paramount duty of commanding, disciplining, instructing and drilling their respective organizations which only in that brief period in the entire year are permitted to be assembled at any one point.

For these reasons, and many others which I will not here enumerate, I believe that better results are possible in a brigade encampment where the brigade commander, assisted by the brigade staff, should be held responsible for camp organization, administration, guard duty, discipline and the general routine. In the brigade camp, if desired, the infantry regiments could be separated, each furnishing and mounting its own guard and bearing its

own share of the brigade guard and field officer-of-the-day's service. The brigade camp would give to the brigade commander the opportunity to which he is entitled to command the forces for whose discipline and instruction throughout the year he is directly responsible, a responsibility which actual experience in camp enables him better to meet in all respects. As commanding officer of the brigade camp, he would have the opportunity to watch, observe and supervise daily throughout the whole period of the encampment, the progress of military work, and furthermore, he would be enabled by close observation of officers, to measure their respective merits and to study their personal equasions. The brigade commander being the senior line officer in the organized State forces, is by law made the actual military commander of the troops, and he should not only be authorized and encouraged but required to keep himself in constant touch with the needs of the military service of the State.

The fact that the brigade commander made a few hours visit one day to each of the camps, and inspected the troops at formal parades, was not sufficient to enable him to gain that knowledge of the merits or demerits of the officers of his command, which throughout the remainder of the military year should guide him in his administration of military affairs. Aside from these considerations, it is believed that no little good would result from bringing together and putting in close contact with each other every year, all the State Troops. The officers of different regiments should know each other, and the men should have opportunity of fraternizing together if only for the advantages of that rivalry which develops military esprit and regimental pride, and impels officers and men to vie with each other in lifting the tone and reputation of the respective regiments to which they belong.

PERIOD OF CAMP INSTRUCTION.

Before proceeding to discuss the merits of the two camps, I may state that in viewing the general appearance of the State Troops and judging of their efficiency at the beginning of an annual encampment one should be mindful of the important fact that for only eight days out of the three hundred and sixty-five are the companies assembled in battalions and the battalions in regiments,

under these conditions the most that can be fairly expected at the start by the expert military instructor at a military encampment, is that degree of efficiency of companies which evinces thoroughness of company drill, discipline and instruction, and in addition thereto on the part of company officers and noncommissioned officers that degree of theoretical or book knowledge of drill regulations relating to the company in battalion and regiment as will enable company commanders, subalterns and guides to quickly and readily perform their respective duties when the company is maneuvered, while of course the regimental commander and his regimental field and staff officers should understand thoroughly all that drill regulations prescribe, as far, at least, as the brigade formations.

That some of the company commanders fall short in this respect is a lamentable fact, and still more deplorable is the ignorance of some field officers respecting their prescribed duties. Some of the officers, it is true, were comparatively new to the service and were but little experienced in military affairs. Many of them had never seen an annual encampment before and therefore had never participated in regimental or battalion drill or any parade ceremonies whatsoever. Some of the officers, indeed, had been commissioned within the past six months, others had only been three months in the service, and a few had come to the encampment before receiving their commissions. These officers could not have been expected to come up to the high standard set by veteran soldiers or even soldiers who had been drilled for more than one or two years. Indeed, not only were many of the officers having their first military experience at these encampments, but a number of the enlisted men had been sworn into the service within six months, others within three months, and quite a number within thirty days previous to the encampment. When these facts are considered, however rigid be the judgment of the disciplinarian, leniency would seem to be not out of place in commenting upon the defects and deficiencies observed in camp—a camp of constantly fluctuating militia whose personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, is subject constantly to such frequent changes.

How best to avoid these lamentable conditions that retard the progress and impair the military usefulness of

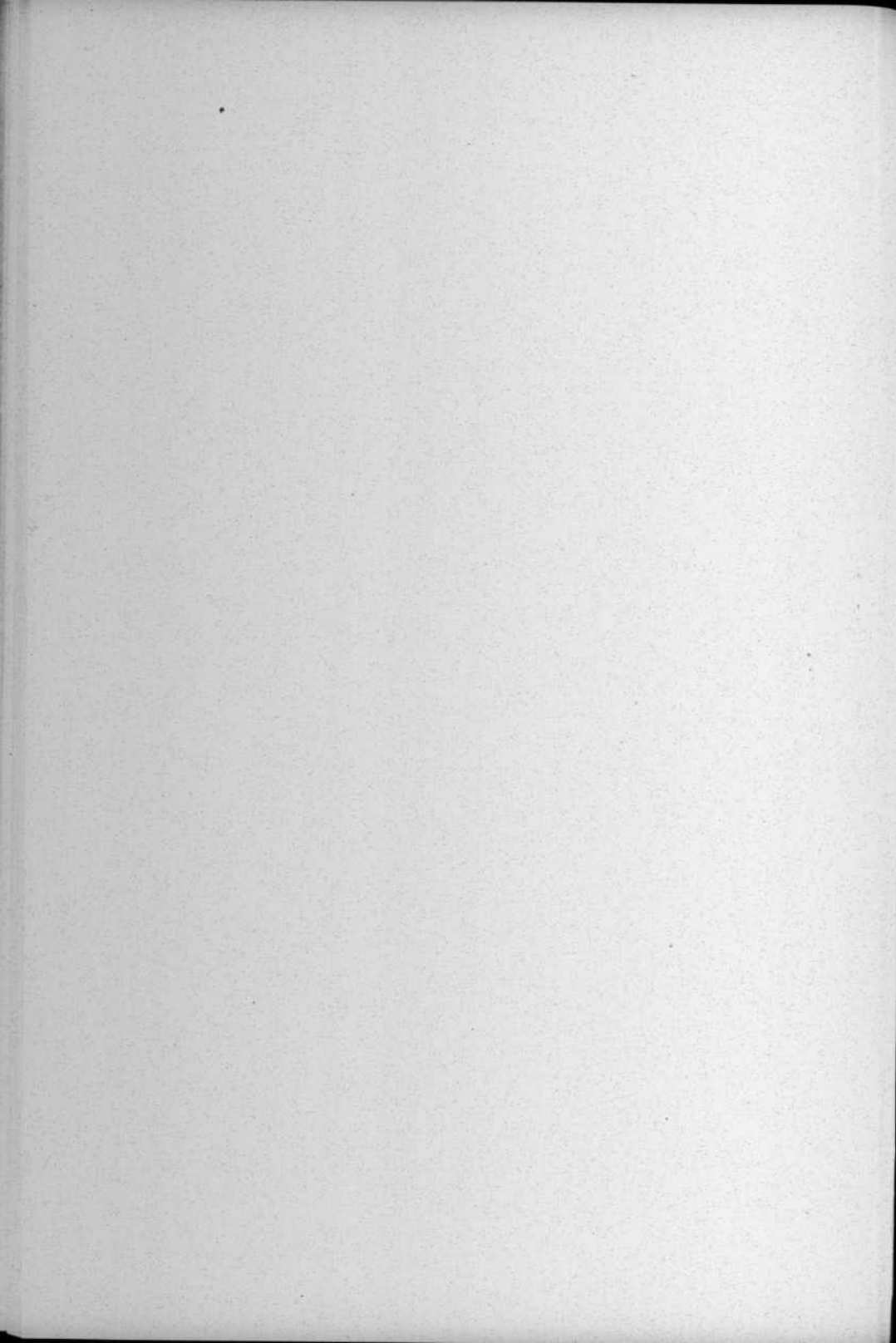
the Florida State Troops, is a question of vital importance deserving of serious consideration. In my opinion, the period of the annual encampments is of too short duration and should be at least fifteen days. I am not unmindful of the fact, however, that many members of the State military troops find it extremely difficult to absent themselves from their occupations and business for even eight days, but the matter, nevertheless, is one deserving of consideration.

TWO REGIMENTAL CAMPS COMPARED.

The Orlando encampment where the second regiment of infantry was mobilized was a success. The encampment at Lake City, however, where the First regiment of Infantry and the Battalion of Field Artillery were assembled was, more or less, a failure. At Orlando the officers and men seemed cheerful and eagerly willing to co-operate with the commanding officer in meeting the expectations and carrying out the instructions of higher military authority in every respect. On the first and second days of the encampment, however, it was quite noticeable that discipline was lax, military courtesy among men and officers grossly neglected or set aside, and even the ceremonies showed an utter indifference to the requirements of immobility and military attitude in ranks. Many of the soldiers seen on the streets on the first and second days of the encampment were without coats and slovenly attired, but as soon as these conditions were brought to the attention of the commanding officer, vigorous remedial action was taken, proper orders being issued prohibiting the men to leave the camp except through the guard line and in proper uniform, and establishing punitive restrictions upon any soldier found in the town without coats properly buttoned. In addition to these orders which had a splendid effect upon the men, two or three severe object lessons were given to the command—for example, the noncommissioned officers and two privates who moved conspicuously in ranks at the evening parade were promptly taken to the guard house, the corporal reduced to the ranks, and the privates imprisoned for a number of days. These lessons in discipline, approved by me at the time, had a most salutary effect upon the men who seemed only waiting to be guided.



REGIMENTAL PARADE AT "CAMP BRADSHAW."



Upon the third day there was a marked improvement in the Orlando camp discipline, and for the remainder of the encampment period no complaint could reasonably be made concerning the behavior and deportment of the soldiers in town, where it was generally conceded that the regiment had become much improved in the drill as well as the ceremonies.

At Lake City there were reasons, perhaps, that in a measure at least, accounted for the unsatisfactory conditions that prevailed there. The regiment was without its Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, who on account of personal affairs were prevented from attending the encampment, and the senior Major, although present for a few days, was allowed to leave the camp on account of personal business. On account of these absences of experienced regimental officers, the unusual method was resorted to of assigning to the command of this camp an officer of the general staff, who had for the first time been called on to exercise military command over so large a body of men, and who was then to test, not only his capacity for command, but ability for that finesse of diplomacy involved in the abnormal situation where a staff officer commanded the line. The aptness of this officer and his experience in the Volunteer service of the United States Army, gave promise, however, of successful management and administration of command, and had he received the support to which he was justly entitled, the encampment at Lake City would not have been distinguished as it was for unsoldierly conduct and general unsatisfactory results. There seems to have been an utter lack of appreciation of the imperative necessity of maintaining from the very beginning to the end of a military encampment, thorough and constant camp sanitation, and much time that should have been devoted to drill and field exercises was consumed in cleaning camp and establishing proper sanitation. Indeed, although positive orders were given in this respect on the second day of the encampment, a part of three days was consumed and repeated orders had to be issued before the camp was properly cleaned and the men allowed to proceed with the drills and exercises set for the morning hours, all of which was due to the lack of sympathy and co-operation, which from the very start was observed between the commanding officer and those under him.

The progress made at the Lake City encampment was very meagre. At Orlando the second regiment each day showed marked improvement and progress in the ceremonies of guard mounting and evening parade, but at Lake City the First Regiment on the last day of the encampment was really no better either at guard mounting or parade than it was on the first day when the regiment appeared in camp. In view of these facts, the splendid impression made by the First Regiment when it appeared in the parade at Jacksonville upon the occasion of the visit of the President of the United States, was most gratifying. Not only did the First Regiment and the Field Artillery deport themselves, on the way to and from Jacksonville, in an orderly and most soldierly manner, but the command hurriedly sent away from camp in their working clothes, made such a splendid appearance in marching in the review before the President of the United States, that he directed that his praise of their soldierly appearance be announced in general orders to the troops. Thus, it will be seen that a military command naturally soldierly and capable of being controlled by discipline and rigid rules may, on account of some condition out of the usual order, become a spectacle of utter indifference to discipline and improvement, so unmilitary as to border on insubordination, to the serious disadvantage and scandal of the State Military Service.

THE CAMP SITES.

Undoubtedly the camp sites had something to do with the general result achieved at the different encampments. The camp site at Orlando was well selected and well adapted to all the military requirements. The camp site at Lake City, however, was not satisfactory in any respect. The ground selected there was bordered by railroads on the two open sides, and it became necessary to dig a path or road from the camp proper on one side of the railroad track to the parade ground and drill field on the opposite side, and across the railroad which was considerably lower than the ground on the two sides. This condition of the camp and parade grounds divided by a railroad difficult and inconvenient to cross at best, proved a great setback to the troops and often interfered with the prompt as-

sembling of the organizations, and details at drills and ceremonies, all this making for the troops at Lake City serious disadvantages not experienced by the troops at Orlando where the ground was level and parade field contiguous and continuous to the camp ground proper. At Orlando organizations were enabled to be assembled and inspected on the company parade ground before assembling in battalion, and the battalion could also be duly inspected before marching to form the regimental line. This, however, was impossible at Lake City. There guard details and companies were marched away from the company parade grounds in advance of the trumpet signals in order to cross the railroad track and take place on the drill field or general parade ground in time for the assembly. There was, consequently, more or less confusion at every formation for drill, guard mounting or parade, and incidents occurred repeatedly to fret and annoy the commanding officer and almost to wear out and exhaust the patience of the instructors who, day after day, had to go over the same ground.

CAMP SANITATION.

In the beginning of both encampments, proper attention seems not to have been given to camp sanitation. At Orlando there was constant complaint, constant danger, and much delay in securing proper disinfectants. As soon, however, as the commanding officer and the camp surgeon conferred on the subject, prompt action was taken to remedy the defects in this regard. The same was true at Lake City, but to the credit of the commanding officer and surgeon of that camp it should be stated that every other duty was made secondary to that of establishing proper sanitary conditions. Much of the annoyance in this regard could have been obviated had company commanders and first sergeants done their duty. They would probably have done their duty better, had the battalion commanders at each of the encampments preformed their full duty and insisted upon prompt and complete compliance with orders. Compliance with orders, however, seems to be one of the lessons yet to be learned by the Florida State Troops. Without doubt, I have never seen greater laxity in the enforcement of and

obedience to military orders than at the two camps I am reporting upon, and especially at Lake City.

THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

The battalion or field artillery, consisting of only one battery, was encamped with the First regiment at Lake City. Although it was theoretically placed in an adjoining camp and furnished its own guards, as a matter of fact, the battery was considered and treated as a part of the infantry camp proper, and the officers were subjected to all the requirements intended to apply only to the infantry. No matter what duty the battery were engaged upon, (and their arduous duties at the encampment were many and varied), the battery officers were required to attend Officers' Call, which on account of certain conditions was sounded repeatedly during the day and night—a call intended for infantry officers and which need not have been attended by the battery officers. This was a disadvantage and a mistake, and materially interfered with the duties of the battery officers in their proper sphere. There was but little connection between the artillery and infantry methods and courses of instruction, and there should have been, at least for the purposes of progressive instruction, a complete severance of the two camps. Better still, more satisfactory results could have been secured had the battery been placed in a sub camp entirely detached from the infantry camp where the battalion commander would have been enabled to guide and conduct the general instruction of the battery without unnecessary interference.

In this connection it may be well to invite attention to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in this so-called battalion of field artillery. Consisting as it does of only one battery and with little prospect of increase, the battalion is not a battalion but a battery only, and the battery would be better off if its Captain were allowed to command and drill it as he deems proper. The present arrangement of having a nominal battalion with an actual battalion commander, and subordinating the commanding officer of the battery to the guidance and dictation of a Major, practically makes the Major the battery commander and reduces the Captain of the battery to a mere nonentity or figure-head authority. This is hurtful to

discipline. The battery commander is rightfully entitled to the fullest support, and his authority and discretion as battery commander should be unimpaired so far as concerns the interior economy, discipline, drill and instruction of this battery for which he is directly responsible.

Another anomalous condition of the battery, and one which should be carefully considered, should be mentioned in this connection. It is the fact that the battery is absolutely without a horse for any purpose whatsoever throughout the entire year, with the exception of the brief period of encampment. In other words, an organization in which horses form so important a part, is absolutely horseless for three hundred and fifty-seven days of the year, the drills during that time being confined chiefly to the guns in action. All other instruction is by book study and object lessons from figures or cards or pictures—a most absurd and unreasonable condition of things which ought not to be allowed to exist any longer than is possible to remedy. This deplorable feature of the military organization of Florida is responsible for sending the field battery into the annual encampment on foot, the guns being hauled into camp by men. The horses hired for the encampment were secured in Lake City, but were not available until the second day of the encampment, and the battery was, therefore, unable to appear at drill or ceremonies until the second or third day. As the horses were returned to the stables on the last day of the encampment when the guns were to be entrained, it will be seen that in the past year the battery or field artillery has had but five days practice and drill with horses, and as few of the men had ever been astride of a horse before that encampment, the work of drill and maneuvers of the mounted battery had to proceed very slowly. Some arrangement should be made for supplying horses for these purposes if this battery is to be kept in tact as a military unit. Surely it is a matter of no little importance to the city of Jacksonville where the battery is located. In some cities where field artillery organizations of the National Guard are located, liberal donations and contributions are made by the business men of the community, all recognizing the important fact that in time of emergency a battery is of great importance and unmeasured value. The suggestion has been submitted that some arrangement might be made with the municipal

authorities of Jacksonville for the occasional use of the public animals owned by the city authorities. If this can be done, it would meet a very important demand of the military service and go far toward giving additional security to the city of Jacksonville without extra expense to the city or State. Surely inasmuch as by direct orders of the President of the United States, this Battery is to be supplied with the latest improved field artillery 3.2 inch modern guns, the State should do its full part toward maintaining the battery on a practical and up-to-date basis, making its standard of efficiency as high as possible.

ATTENDANCE AT THE ENCAMPMENTS.

The field returns of the two camps showed the total strength present and absent, to be 688 officers and men at Orlando and 603 at Lake City, making a total of 1291 Florida State Troops in October last. Of this number 917 were actually present in camp, divided between the two camps, with 485 at Orlando and 432 at Lake City. The absentees were 203 at Orlando and 171 at Lake City, a total of 374, equal to about 29 per cent. This number of absentees is entirely too large to be approved of under any circumstances, and I am informed that it is much greater than the number of absentees at the previous year's encampment. The chief reason for the absences at the encampments seems to be the inability of some officers and enlisted men to leave their business vocations. In nearly every instance, the men themselves were willing to attend the encampment, but business conditions or the desires of their employers made it impractical for them to attend without detriment to their own interests.

This interference of the employers with such employees as are members of the organized Militia of the State, is a very serious matter. In a number of instances the employers were known to make positive and direct threats that if the men concerned attended the encampments they would be dismissed from employment. It would seem to me that a little reflection on the part of business men would make them realize the wisdom of encouraging and aiding instead of discouraging and retarding the organization and maintenance of an efficient military force in the State.

With a full average military force of about 1500 men duly organized into regiments, battalions and companies, the business interests of the State would be well guarded, and both public and private property judiciously protected against all emergency. These 1500 men would devote their time and attention to military duty throughout the year without any compensation whatsoever except when they were called out for duty under the law. In other words, 1500 men always alert and ready to respond at a moment's notice to the call of duty, to aid the Civic Authorities in preserving the public peace, receive absolutely not one penny throughout the year except then actually engaged in preserving the peace or when mobilized at the annual encampments. Without doubt the State can maintain no such arm of executive power so cheaply as it does its organized Militia. At a cost of less than \$15,000.00 a year, or \$10.00 per man, 1500 well armed and equipped State soldiers are at all times subject to the call of the Governor or the Sheriff of any county for any purposes authorized by State laws. The Police Department in cities and towns as well as the Fire Departments, though regularly maintained throughout the year, are only occasionally called into action, but they must, nevertheless, be paid salaries throughout each month and year. They are both necessary adjuncts to safe and complete municipal government, but no more so than is the Militia a necessary adjunct of the safe and complete organization of State government. The organized Militia of the State is practically a civic constabulary subject to the call of the Sheriff of any county in an emergency not permitting of delay, and it is respectfully submitted that if this just and sensible view were taken always of the theory and actual purpose of the military force of the State, it would be regarded with greater favor by the people generally. The cost to the State of Florida of maintaining its organized Militia, is infinitesimal as compared, for example, with the State of Ohio, which last year appropriated nearly \$400,000.00 for its organized Militia, as against the \$27,000.00 appropriated by the last Legislature for the Florida State Troops for all purposes, including salaries and expenses of the Adjutant General's Department, hire of Armories, etc.

Right here, I think the suggestion might well be made that some law should be passed positively prohibiting any

person whomsoever from interfering with or discriminating against any other person who might be a member of the Florida State Troops. In other words, it should be made a penal offense for any employer, by any threats or any overt action whatsoever, to prevent any person in his employ from attending to his military duties if he be a member of the organized Militia of the State. Business men might soon be educated up to the idea of doing all within their power to help and foster the military spirit, but they will all only do their duty in this regard when by agreement among themselves, each and every business house in towns and cities where military organizations are located, insist that at least one or more of their employees shall be members of the State military organizations, making it a condition of employment instead of, as is now sometimes the case, a basis of unfavorable discrimination and discharge.

It is very important, in selecting the date of the annual encampment, to consider the time when the greatest number of men can be assembled with the least business interference. However, the industries and reasources of Florida are so varied that there is bound to be some interference in one or more sections of the State, whatever be the date decided upon for the encampment. After going over this matter very carefully last summer with competent persons in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture who were familiar with crops and business conditions throughout the State, I believed, and so recommended to the Governor, that the best time to hold an annual encampment—the time when most men could be present without business or other hindrances, was between October 15th and November 15th of each year. It seemed, however, that when the time came for the assembling of troops at the Orlando and Lake City encampment, conditions arose to keep quite a number of men away from the camps. The yellow fever epidemic created some doubts in the minds of the business people as to the quantities of goods desired and the dates of shipments of the same, and this delay undoubtedly operated against a full attendance at the encampments. It might be well to state, however, in this connection that ample notice is given to members of the military organizations of the time when they will be required to present themselves in camp, and there would seem to be no reasonable

excuse why any regiment should be left without its Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and senior Major in camp, or suffer an absence of over two hundred officers and men. The absences of officers, and especially of the higher ranking officials, set a bad example to the enlisted men, and I see no military justice in proceeding against enlisted men and subaltern officers for being absent when the higher officials are excused and allowed to remain away at pleasure and convenience. The private soldier who is compelled to absent himself from camp through fear of losing his position upon which he and his family may depend for support, is certainly deserving of as much lenient consideration as his officers, and especially those higher ranking officers who, to a great extent, have only themselves to consult and have no one over them to forbid their presence in the camp. The example of superiors has a great influence over inferiors, and no regiment that marches out without its Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel or senior Major, can hope to maintain that military esprit which forms the basic element of military discipline. Out of an aggregate of 97 officers who should have been present at the two encampments, there were only 76, making a total of 21 absent officers who, with a whole year to think of and arrange for the annual encampment, found it impossible to spend eight days of their time in the discharge of military duty which they were sworn to perform to the best of their ability. In my opinion, there was no excuse, at least no excuse should have been accepted, for all these absences.

REMEDIAL ACTION.

The two remedies necessary to secure better results at the next annual encampment are increased military discipline and increased military instruction among the State Troops. Officers and men should first of all be made to realize that military discipline involves neither servitude nor servility. In all the departments of life somebody must be in authority to command and others must be in position to obey. In all the departments of life, rules or customs of courtesy and politeness exist, and of all the spheres of life courtesy among military men is most essentially important and necessary, and as announced in army regulations, is indispensable to military

discipline. One of the most lamentably defective conditions noticed at the two recent encampments was in regard to military courtesy. Many of the enlisted men seemed to have no idea how to salute, and whenever they did salute many of them betrayed such ignorance and awkwardness as suggested that they had never been instructed in the duty of saluting. It was marvelous to observe the improvement made in this regard within the first three days of each of the encampments. Men who perhaps had never before made a military salute, and perhaps had never been instructed how to make one, at least made an effort to do so when occasion required, and I, myself, when walking through the streets of the town or the camps, observed that the enlisted men were not only willing but eager to act like soldiers in this respect, and only stood in need of the proper military instruction and training.

The personnel of the Florida State Troops includes men of manifest intelligence and military aptitude, and a little greater effort on the part of their officers will bring them up to a standard that will compare favorably with the troops of any other State in the Union. It is respectfully suggested that company commanders should be required to impress upon their men the fact that all respectable people are in the habit of saluting each other respectfully in passing, and there is no reason why a junior in the army or militia sense should not invariably salute his senior whether he meets him in the street or in the barracks. I furthermore suggest that the company commanders be required to instruct their men that the military salute is proper throughout the year whenever they pass their officers at the home station in uniform or in civilian dress. The practice of saluting would in that way soon become a habit not confined to the camps, and there is no outward sign of discipline so marked and positive as the smart and snappy salute of the soldier. The soldier who salutes his officer has the right to be saluted in return, and the officer who slights or neglects this duty is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and should be called to official account.

With respect to increased military instruction, military schools should be established at all the stations

throughout the State. Everywhere there is a regimental or a battalion commander, he must supervise and conduct the school, but inasmuch as with the one exception of Jacksonville, none of the military stations has more than one company each, the company commander, having no superior officer to supervise his instruction or his study of drill regulations and text books, must be placed upon honor faithfully to discharge his duty in this regard, and still more faithfully to see that his officers and noncommissioned officers are thoroughly instructed in all their varied military duties. The company commander must realize that company drill is but the beginning of technical lessons, yet nevertheless, company drill must be so thoroughly understood by subalterns and noncommissioned officers as to make the company absolutely pliable in the hands of the company commander when he handles it in battalion or regiment. Especially is it important for officers and noncommissioned officers to know so thoroughly as to insure alertness of action, every feature of command and every place laid down for them in drill regulations. The Lieutenants must be capable of unhesitating movement to their proper places as platoon commanders, and all sergeants must be versed and drilled in their position of guide in the movements of their companies in battalions both as company or platoon. For this reason special attention should, throughout the year, be given to platoon drills, and sergeants and corporals, regardless of rank, should be shifted from place to place as guides, thereby enabling all the noncommissioned officers alike to take any position of guide that absence or vacancy might render necessary. The proper place for the company drill is the home station, but after a year's constant progressive work drilling his company, the company commander should present it at the annual encampment competent to do any duty or to take any place to which it might be assigned. There is no time for company drill at the annual encampments, and if the expectations of the War Department are fully met, hereafter there must be greater attention paid to the drills and exercises in extended order and other field duty, of which there was so very little at the two recent regimental encampments. Battalion commanders, as well as regimental commanders, should all constantly study drill regulations and familiarize themselves with every duty they

have to perform. The battalion commander who lacks either the capacity or the knowledge necessary to command his battalion alone or in regiment, is not only useless to the military service, but is a handicap and a stumbling block to increased proficiency and should be compelled to learn his duties or quit the service. The fact should also be mentioned that however well drilled the company may be, a few newly enlisted men, uninstructed and undrilled, may lower the standard of a whole company, and upon the occasion of a battalion or regimental drill or ceremony confuse and probably stampede the company as well as the battalion in which it is located. A well defined system of military school duty should be formulated in general orders.

RATIONS, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

So far as I observed, in both encampments, the troops were rationed, the food well cooked and the men all properly and satisfactorily fed. The bread and meat seemed good, and I heard little or no complaint respecting anything that pertained to the messing of the companies. The Quartermaster's supplies in both camps seemed satisfactory, and proper arrangements were made for caring for the sick in hospital. It is respectfully suggested, however, that at the next encampment, aside from the general orders from the Adjutant General's Office, camp orders be issued forbidding the use of the hospital ambulance for any other purpose than that for which it is intended by law and army regulations. At Lake City I was informed that the ambulance, without the authority of the camp surgeon, was ordered to the town, and at least upon one occasion was used to haul baggage or camp supplies from the town to the camp. No one can tell at what moment the ambulance may be needed to convey the sick or injured soldiers to the hospital, and it never ought to be beyond the reach of the hospital authorities. The ambulance at Lake City, when last observed by me, showed signs of hard usage and was in need of repairs.

The equipments of the men seemed complete, but their clothing allowance was meager. Every soldier should have at least two full and complete service uniforms including hats, leggins and shoes, and if practicable the overcoat for emergencies in cold weather. With but one

service uniform in which he is required to drill and do routine and fatigue duty, he can hardly be expected to preserve that degree of cleanliness which should be insisted upon, at least at all ceremonies. It was observed at the review conducted by the brigade commander at Orlando, that few if any of the men understood the requirements of carrying in their blanket roll the necessary change of underwear and toilet articles specified in regulation orders. In every instance investigated by me, the fault in this regard was due to the negligence of the company commander and the first sergeant of the company.

Attention is respectfully invited to the custom of some courts-martial in the trial of enlisted men, of including as a part of the sentence a reprimand of the soldier. As a rule reprimands are only given to commissioned officers. In the regular service punishments of enlisted men do not embrace reprimands, which should be discontinued by the Florida State Troops.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF OFFICERS.

I think the time has come when every member of the Florida Military establishment should have something to do, at least during the annual encampment of the troops. The higher the rank of the officer, the greater would seem to be his responsibility, and it is respectfully suggested that every member of the General Staff should be required to at least make a thorough inspection of the camp affairs pertaining to his staff department in order that he might have full information regarding it, and familiarize himself with its methods and personnel.

In the recent encampment the Inspector General and the Commissary General were the only general staff officers at Orlando, while at Lake City the only general staff officers present in their official capacity were the Inspector General (who, however, acting as Commanding Officer of the camp was divorced from his proper staff functions); the Judge-Advocate General (the greater part of whose time was taken up in duties pertaining to the payment of the troops) and the Commissary-General who was only there at the close of the encampment.

Of course, the Adjutant General was present at both encampments from the day preceding the beginning until

the day following the closing of the camps. Indeed this very energetic, capable and most efficient officer has veritably become the chief director and general reliance of the Florida State Troops. He shows a most extraordinary grasp of public affairs and performs more varied military duties than any military officer I have ever known. During the recent encampment he not only issued all preliminary orders respecting the establishment of the camps the mobilization of the troops, arranged all matters of transportation and supplies, and decided all the details of camp organization, but without regard to his high military rank he was in daily attendance at both camps, keeping himself constantly in touch with the Commanding Officer, Staff Officers, and others needing his advice, and making himself the one man upon whom all the military machinery of the State rests, both in and out of camp throughout the year. However commendable these conditions may be so far as concerns the capacity, energy and enthusiasm of the present Adjutant General of the State, in my opinion he should have the assistance, at least immediately before, during and after the annual encampment, of all the members of the General Staff whose offices entail duties and responsibilities in connection with the annual camp which they should not be allowed to evade or neglect. The best interest of the State Military service demands that as emergencies are at all times possible, the State Military machinery should rest upon a well organized system and not upon the genius and capacity of any one individual, however ambitious and willing he may be to do not only his own but others' duties. In other words, in case of the incapacity of any officer or vacancy in any office, the system should provide against any and all hitch or embarrassment to military administration, and some competent person should always stand ready to conduct the military establishment.

I even feel inclined to make a suggestion that for at least a portion of the period of the annual encampment, the personal staff officers of the Commander-in-chief might also well be required to present themselves in camp for observation of camp life and methods as well as for the performance of such duties as may be assigned to them by the Commander-in-Chief. Military aids, as well as all the staff officers, should have some military knowledge and experience and the proper place for military study

and practice for those who have not gained it elsewhere, is in the annual camp of instruction.

In this connection, I think it not unwise to suggest that both the General Staff Officers and Personal Staff officers might be assigned to duty as members of general courts-martial. At Orlando the question of the appointment of a general court-martial was considered, but on account of the lack of time to consummate the necessary organization of a court, the matter was deferred until the Lake City encampment began. At that place the general court-martial was appointed, and although the Judge-Advocate General was himself made Judge Advocate of the court, the progress in the trial of the cases referred to the court was so slow and measured as to defeat the military purpose in view. Of course the members of the court-martial were prevented from attending the drills and exercises in which they should have been engaged for the general welfare of the military establishment. I believe that if the general staff officers and at least some of the personal Aids could be made members of the general court-martial appointed in advance of and to sit during the annual encampment, the court could do great service to the State, and the line officers whose duty it is to be with their organization would not be interfered with in their legitimate duties.

RIFLE TARGET PRACTICE.

It is to be regretted that there was no target practice at either of the two annual encampments above cited. This omission was in a measure atoned for by the arrangements made for conducting the annual competition for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby Medal, for which, however, there had been no practice during the encampment and very little if any during the year. Teams of five men each selected by the Company Commander, consisting of the presumed best shots in the company were entered for this competition which was held on the day immediately following the closing of each of the camps. Inasmuch, however, as I have written a special report on the subject of the National Rifle Match at Sea Girt, N. J., I do not deem it necessary to make any extended comments or recommendation in this report on the subject of the importance of military rifle practice,

except to say that the matter is one in which the War Department authorities feel the keenest interest and no state militia can expect to be rated high by the Federal Government unless it makes a good showing in the use of the military rifle throughout the year. For this reason it is recommended that hereafter in the selection of camp sites for the encampment of the Florida State Troops, action be guided by the availability of suitable ground for a target range, and that greater prominence and publicity be hereafter given to the competition for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby Medal, making it a special feature rather than a mere casual or passing incident of the annual encampment in which but little interest is taken.

IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion it may be well to state that in accordance with my conception of the best manner in which I could serve the Florida State Troops, immediately after my arrival at each of the two camps, I announced to the assembled officers my attitude towards them and my general purposes. First I assured them of my intention, as Instructor of the Florida State Troops, to be regarded as their comrade to whom they might at any time come for any information. I tried to make them feel that my duty at the encampment was not so much to inspect and criticise, but to confer with, help to guide and instruct the officers to the best of my ability. I endeavored to make all the officers feel that it was my further duty to help prepare them for the more rigid inspection to be made by the other inspecting officers in the camps, including the regular army officer specially detailed by the War Department to attend the encampments this year; in other words, I told them it was my ambition for the purposes of that encampment to become one and a part of the Florida State Troops with the chief purpose of helping to prepare them to be inspected by their superiors, and I believe that my effort in this regard met with response and sympathy on the part of the officers and bore good fruit.

For a while I placed myself at the elbow of the commanding officers of each camp working with the regimental adjutants as if I were on duty in the Adjutant's

office. In both instances the commanding officers seemed to value and appreciate my method, and there was not the slightest jar or hitch in my relationship with any of the officers at camp headquarters. In the afternoon lyceum which met every afternoon at two o'clock, the Adjutant General, the officer specially detailed by the War Department for duty at the encampment as well as other officers and myself were present to answer any question that might be asked. During this lyceum session several of the older officers made short addresses to the officers, calling to their attention defects and errors to be corrected, at the same time giving such advice as conditions seemed to suggest.

In my opinion the officer of the army on duty with the organized Militia of a state will never be able to render the full service contemplated by the law under which he is detailed until he is given authority and opportunity to travel over the State and visit from time to time such organizations as seem most in need of his instruction, advice and help. At the present time there is no provision of authority for me to make such a tour of inspection other than the annual inspection required by the War Department. This annual inspection is made according to a previously arranged itinerary and the tour is necessarily hurried, only a few hours being spent in any of the towns and cities in which posts are stationed. Of course, upon hurried visits of this kind I could do no more than inspect organizations, but it is respectfully submitted that the regular army officer on duty with the organized Militia of a state should be empowered to proceed to any point in the State where he or the Adjutant General of the State believes his services are needed. The cost of this journey would be comparatively small, and it is hoped that some arrangement will be made in the early future that will meet the situation.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major U. S. Army, retired.

On duty with the Organized Militia of Fla.
General Inspector and Instructor F. S. T.

REPORT ON WORK OF FLORIDA TEAM AT
"NATIONAL MATCH."

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 20, 1905.

Hon. N. B. Broward,

Governor of Florida.

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the service performed by me under your instructions contained in Paragraph 5, General Orders No. 112, Current Series issued from the Adjutant General's office.

On August 12th last I started from Tallahassee for Jacksonville, where, in accordance with arrangements made by the Adjutant General of the State, I met that night and conferred with Brigadier General C. P. Lovell, Commanding the Brigade of Florida State Troops. On the morning of August 13th I started for St. Augustine and upon arrival there that day I visited the Rifle Range adjacent the town where the rifle team selected for entry in the Competitive National Rifle Match at Sea Girt, N. J., was conducting preliminary practice. Close observation of the methods pursued by the team, and closer observation still of the team's personnel gave me the impression that the Florida State Team stood a fair chance of achieving good standing in the list of competitors. There was not a member of the team who did not evince enthusiasm, and not one that was inclined to hide his hope of success as a prize winner. All in all, the cool, calm, and deliberate manner in which the members of the team applied themselves to their practice work promised well and gave ample assurance of the satisfactory results finally attained by the team at Sea Girt, N. J.

As is well known, Florida has thus far no established system of target practice, and when the State was invited to send a team of selected superior shots to participate in the National Rifle Match at Sea Girt arranged for by the War Department under the auspices of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, there was not a duly qualified sharpshooter or marksman in Florida, and consequently no list of skilled marksmen from which excellent or superior shots could be selected.

Nevertheless with commendable energy the Adjutant General of the State arranged a preliminary competition to be held at St. Augustine, commencing August 3rd for the purpose of determining the best shots to compose the

Rifle Team of 1905. The members of all organizations throughout the State having equal right to compete for entry in the competition at St. Augustine for place on the team, a preliminary course of practice at every military post in the State was ordered to qualify men under certain prescribed conditions for the preliminary contest.

In consequence of this arrangement twenty-seven contestants appeared at the St. Augustine Competition, and of this number fifteen officers and enlisted men were selected as the Brigade Team to participate in the National Match to commence on August 23rd, 1905. Under the rules governing this Match at Sea Girt, preliminary practice was authorized at the Sea Girt Rifle Range, upon the completion of which the Captains of the teams were required to submit to the proper military authorities a list of twelve men finally selected to constitute the State Team, and in accordance with that requirement the following team was selected for Florida.

	Slow fire.	Rapid fire.	Skirm- ish fire.	Aggre- gate.
Robt. P. Carleton, Col. Insp., small-arms practice.....	164	87	123	374
Elton B. Rich, Sergeant, 2nd Inf.	125	73	83	281
S. B. Kitchen, Sergeant Field Art.....	157	78	115	350
Harry P. Davies, Bat. Ser- geant-Maj. 1st Inf.....	133	77	103	313
J. H. Lynn, Private, 1st Inf..	150	81	141	372
Charles Slater, Private, 1st Inf.	136	80	104	320
F. C. W. Kramer, Captain, 2nd Inf.	146	82	122	350
Wm. O. Morris, Sergeant, 2nd Inf.	133	75	96	304
E. L. Ross, Sergeant, 1st Inf..	128	73	81	282
Harry K. Jackson, Private, 1st Inf.	139	73	102	314
C. B. Potter, Private, 1st Inf..	136	84	117	337
Fred. G. Yerkers, 1st. Lieut. 1st Inf.	152	87	71	310
				3,907

It will be observed that opposite the names are noted the totals of slow fire, Rapid Fire, and Skirmish fire, and the aggregate score of each member which added together shows the aggregate of the State team's shooting in the National Match of 1905.

At Sea Girt during the greater part of the period of competition, the weather was most disagreeable and unpropitious for rifle practice, usually quite cool and at times cold, foggy, and extremely damp. Unaccustomed as the members of the Florida team were to this quick transition from the almost tropical heat of their State to the chilling winds and cold wet weather of the New Jersey coast, several of the members of the Florida Team became more or less ill, one being so seriously ill with acute attack of neuralgia that he was unable to participate in any of the practices, while I, myself, suffered an attack of pneumonia and under telegraphic orders of the Commanding General, Division of the East, I was sent to Washington in charge of a Hospital Steward of the Army.

In spite of these conditions, however, the members of the Florida Team applied themselves faithfully to the preliminary practice in which they scored sufficiently high to warrant the belief that the team would take a high place among the contestants. In my opinion, however, too much time was devoted by the team to the preliminary practice; that is the men were either allowed or required by the Team Captain to shoot too many rounds. I cautioned the Team Captain in this regard, taking upon myself the responsibility to advise that the better course to pursue would be to practice the men only sufficiently to understand and appreciate the lay of the ground, general direction of the wind and the usual play of light, and as soon as a member showed that he had gotten on to the target and could hold it under fire, his preliminary practice should be regarded as at an end. There was no limitation as to the amount of ammunition to be used in the preliminary practice, and it is my belief that the Florida Team, like many other teams at Sea Girt, overpracticed and overdid themselves in the preliminary practice, which I think lasted too long and tended to tire and exhaust the contestants, thereby detracting from their general efficiency as expert shots.

Nevertheless it was most gratifying at the conclusion of the National Trophy Competition to find that the Florida Team stood 22 in a total of 37 listed teams. The highest and winning team (New York) had an aggregate score of 4528, which was only 621 above that of the Florida's Team's score, recorded at 3,907, whereas the Tennessee Team, which was last in the list, aggregated only 2216 points, which was 1691 below the Florida Team. Another gratifying feature of the scores and the teams' relative standing is the fact that Florida holds place two numbers above the United States Military Academy Team, whose aggregate, 3666, was 241 points below the Florida Team. Indeed among the fifteen teams that stood below the Florida Team were such states as Michigan, Kansas, Vermont, Montana, South Carolina, California, Texas, West Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana and Tennessee, in nearly all of which the practice of musketry and rifle shooting had been reputed to be carried on to a greater or lessor extent for many years previous. To my own personal knowledge much time and considerable money have been devoted in some of these states to military rifle practice and apparently with much less satisfactory results than have been attained in Florida, where so little time and opportunity have been afforded to the militia for target practice. Another interesting point may be mentioned that the United States Cavalry in the National Trophy Competition scored but 241 points ahead of the Florida Team, and the District of Columbia Team, famed as one of the best among the organized militia teams of the country, who give more time and expend more money towards furthering target practice than perhaps any other militia body of its size in the United States, was only 306 points ahead of the Florida Team.

These comparisons are hurriedly made for the purpose of showing the comparatively great success achieved by the Florida Team at Sea Girt. I say "success" because it is a well known fact that target practice in the State of Florida has been more or less retarded by the insurmountable conditions heretofore prevailing. Had rifle practice been as thoroughly and as carefully conducted in Florida as elsewhere throughout the year, it is safe to assume that the Florida Team would have taken a much higher standing, and instead of being 22 on the list might have

come within the first three winning teams, the lowest of which was but 524 points ahead of the Florida Team.

Inasmuch as the proper military authorities have now under consideration the question of selecting a permanent range for the National Rifle Matches, I do not deem it necessary to discuss or comment upon the advantages and disadvantages of the Sea Girt Range. Undoubtedly for the purposes for which it was originally constructed at certain seasons of the year when the weather is propitious, the Sea Girt Range would stand without a rival; but it is undoubtedly a fact that the range was not sufficiently large to permit all the teams this year to shoot at the same time at a similar target. On the contrary relays of teams were assigned to certain targets at specified hours during the same day and it repeatedly happened that some teams fired in the morning during bright and favorable sunlight, while others in the afternoon were compelled to shoot under heavy interferring clouds or in falling rain. The extent to which the atmospheric conditions affected the final standing of the teams cannot be estimated, but in my opinion the weather played a very important and not altogether fair part in determining the aggregates of the respective teams. Another important point that might be mentioned, is that some of the teams were not required to live in the camps, for example, the New York team, instead of sharing the hardships and discomforts of the camp in stormy and wet weather were quartered at one of the best hotels, and a majority of the members of the team were taken to and from the target range in automobiles. It was not surprising that with such advantages the New Yorker should score so successfully as to win the first prize, but it must be admitted that in no state perhaps in the Union does the commendable State enthusiasm and esprit amount so high as in New York, where vigorous efforts are constantly being made, I am told, to induce the best shots of the other states, as well as in the country at large, to become members of the New York Rifle Team, or at least to become members of the Organized Militia of the State and thereby be made eligible for membership upon the team when selected. It would be an easy matter for any state in the Union to hold supremacy in the annual National Competition if the practice of importing from other states recognized excellent shots for the purpose of maintaining

a professional team of rifle shooters is to be permitted, this to the extent of even inducing skilled regular army marksmen to settle in New York when discharged from the Army.

With respect to recommendations, I hesitate at this time to do more than call attention to the importance of rifle practice and to urge the earliest possible action to impress upon the Florida State Troops the necessity of devoting to it all possible time and attention. The subject of rifle practice is undoubtedly uppermost in the minds of military authorities at Washington and from a Federal point of view no State organized militia can expect to rate high in the scale of military efficiency without manifesting active interest in the matter of improved rifle shooting.

In this connection while at Sea Girt, the question arose in my mind as to the benefit or compensation derived by the State of Florida from sending a rifle team to the National Match at Sea Girt. The cost of sending a team to the designated National Range will vary with the distance to be traveled. The California or Oregon team, and perhaps any of the Pacific Coast teams, would have to expend about five thousand dollars each for the teams' expenses, while the Florida team cost the State about fifteen hundred dollars, or about one hundred dollars for each member of the team to Sea Girt. Compared to this record of expenditures on the part of the State far distant from the selected National Range, the expense of neighboring or adjacent states like New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, etc., would seem to be merely nominal. In other words while a Western State, like Montana, might only receive about five thousand dollars as its share of the Federal Government's annual allotment for arms and equipment of the organized militia of that State, in the absence of State funds the whole of that amount, or nearly the whole of that amount, would have to be expended for sending the State team to Sea Girt without regard to the necessity that existed for furnishing uniforms, and other needed articles in the proper equipment of the troops. In my opinion the expense of a State team participating in the National Rifle Match should be borne by the Federal Government under specific appropriation for that purpose.

Furthermore the thought has occurred to me that in a State like Florida, which under prevailing conditions could not reasonably have been expected to send a prize winning team to the match, the cost of the team (about \$1500.00) might possibly have been better expended in furthering rifle practice throughout the State and providing for State competitions that might stimulate the troops and add greater incentives to target practice. In a conversation on this subject with Colonel Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, F. S. T., I suggested this idea, but he promptly disapproved of it, saying that he believed that much good would result from sending a Florida Team annually to the National Match Competition without regard to their chance of winning the prize. His argument was based upon the theory that the members of the team came in touch with the best shots in the United States, and by observation and exchange of information were able to learn many things which would be of incalculable advantage upon their return to their home stations. This argument was undoubtedly good in theory, but I do not see how members of the team can be of any great general advantage to the State Troops unless they are placed in position where they can impart their knowledge to others throughout the year during actual target practice. An examination of the personnel of the Florida State Team with respect to organizations discloses the fact that of the twelve members composing it, seven belong to the First Infantry, three to the Second Infantry, one to the Field Artillery, and one to the General Staff. Of the seven of the First Infantry, three belong to one company (F) at Jacksonville, three to another (G) in St. Augustine, while the whole team was practically selected from but four company organizations. It will thus be seen how utterly impracticable it would be to have these expert riflemen under present conditions act as general instructors throughout the State, except at the annual encampment, when all the troops are assembled together. Nevertheless there is every good reason and argument why those companies to which the expert team shots belong should benefit by the fact that they hold such competent instructors, and the proper commanding officers should see that advantage is duly taken of the opportunity to further and advance the efficiency of rifle shooting in those companies. Verily it would seem that four com-

panies aggregating from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men could, with the help of a dozen expert teachers in rifle shooting, be able to furnish more than the entire number of twenty-seven skilled competitors that assembled at St. Augustine in the preliminary competition in August last.

Furthermore I believe each and all of those fifteen men who went to the National Match at Sea Girt in August last should be given a suitable decoration and upon drill nights in the armories of their respective stations, each should be required to give instructions to one or more squads in the methods and principals governing rifle shooting at actual rifle competitions. In other words the experience gained by these men should be imparted to as many of their comrades as possible.

I am informed that proper official action is to be taken looking to the regulation of small arms practice throughout the State, but it is respectfully submitted that something more than the mere issuance of orders on that subject is necessary. According to law, military usage and ordinary judgment, the proper person who should have immediate general direction and control of rifle practice and be held directly responsible for its improvement, is the Inspector of Small Arms Practice. Fortunately the officer at present holding that position is himself an expert shot, and having been at the head of the Florida Team at the recent National Match is not only competent, but peculiarly fit to instruct, guide, and assist fully in all that pertains to the improvement of rifle practice. Upon him more than any other one or perhaps any dozen persons in the Florida State Troops at this time depends the encouragement and efficiency of rifle shooting in Florida, and he should not only be invited but actually commanded to do his full part and render assistance to the fullest extent possible. First of all he should be required to confer with the Brigade Commander at Jacksonville and his plan of improving and fostering rifle practice in the State should have the fullest possible encouragement and support.

The Inspector of Small Arms Practice is an important public officer, and no man should hold that position who is not willing and able to devote much of his time to the conscientious discharge of his official duties. Fortunately, the present Inspector of Small Arms Practice is an

enthusiast on the subject of rifle shooting and it is believed no better use could be made of a part of the appropriation for the Florida State Troops than to pay his expenses to the various stations during the ensuing target practice year. More than this he should be required to supervise the reports of target practice and be held responsible for the desired general improvement of the rifle practice in Florida now so earnestly enjoined by the Federal authorities at Washington and so vitally important to the State.

In conclusion I beg to submit as a modern up-to-date military axiom the declaration that in the present era of improved small arms and progressive efficiency of the individual soldier as a fighting unit, the military strength of a State, like that of a nation, should not be alone measured by its arms bearing population, but by its arms bearing men in and out of the organized forces who are capable of shooting accurately. Patriotic citizens may now as ever before and hereafter be willing, in the exigency of war or disturbance of the peace, to do and die for their country, but what is more imperatively needed on modern national battle fields or even in the state exigencies for the preservation of the public peace are soldiers not only willing "to do and die," but able to fight and kill when occasion demands. The strength of an army or a body of fighting men is not to be measured in these days by the number of men, but by the number of effective deadly weapons. And Florida, like every other State in the Union, bears its responsibility for keeping in reserve, not only for its own state uses, but for the uses of the nation when circumstances and law warrant, sufficient number of men more or less skilled in the use of the rifle. To make sure of this reserve, Florida should maintain a well organized and efficient militia whose capacity for practical soldiery in war is assured not only by its training, discipline, and loyalty, but by that individual capacity of the skilled marksman behind the gun, which can alone result from constant instruction and practice in the use of the military rifle. The organized militia is a constantly changing body of men. It is estimated that fully one-third of the total number of the organized militia changes annually so that if the organized militia be duly instructed in the methods of shooting to hit a target in peace or to kill an enemy in war, fully five hundred

men may be yearly sent from the militia ranks into civil life trained as marksmen and themselves enabled to instruct and guide their neighbor in the use of the gun either as huntsman in peace time or as soldier on battle fields. And all this may be accomplished through an adequate system of instruction in small arms practice which the proper officials in the Florida State Troops should be required to establish and set in operation with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully,

J. A. DAPRAY,

Major, U. S. Army,

On duty with the Organized Militia of Florida,
General Inspector and Instructor, F. S. T.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORTS, STAFF DEPART-
MENTS.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL.

Office of Surgeon General,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—My report as Surgeon General for the past year must, of necessity, be brief, as, aside from the work of the Medical Department at the two regimental encampments, no special duty has been required of it; nor has there been any occasion on which the entire organization has been assembled.

The General Staff was not ordered out on active duty at either of the encampments; and as they were not held until late in the year, at a time when I was unusually occupied with my professional duties, it was absolutely impossible for me to be present, even for a day, at either of them. It is with great regret that I write the above, and I must add that I trust, in the interest of the entire military organization of the State, that no future assemblage of the troops for field service will ever be ordered so late in the year. I recognize fully the necessity for it in this instance, and do not know how it could well have been avoided, but deplore it nevertheless. I know that the development of yellow fever in two cities in our State made it unwise and even unsafe to assemble the men earlier without knowledge as to whether or not the disease could be confined to the localities in which it first appeared; and it was wise not to risk spreading the contagion, aside from the incidental excitement which might have

resulted and the possible additional efforts required of our State health authorities, whom I am informed you advised with concerning the situation.

I have not received the reports of the medical officers at the different posts, nor of the surgeons since the regimental encampments, but I am informed semi-officially that their different commands are in good condition and that the equipment is serviceable. It gives me great pleasure to know that, at any time, a properly equipped medical corps can be ordered upon active duty, and I am satisfied that the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops appreciate the condition now existing as compared with what it was in the past; and, personally, I am assured that with the earnest cooperation of the entire department, an increased degree of efficiency will be noted in the next year.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY BACON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Surgeon-General.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Office of the Judge-Advocate General,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.

The Adjutant General.

State of Florida,

Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor, as per your request, to render my annual report as Judge-Advocate General of the Florida State Troops.

While it might seem that there has not been a great deal accomplished by this department, the duties attending upon it have received my attention from time to time, and I trust that it has done something for the benefit of the service.

My first duty this year in connection with this office was my attendance upon the Governor's inauguration at Tallahassee, on the third day of January. This function

partook almost entirely of a social nature, my department not being called upon for any specific technical duty.

I was next called upon to attend the Encampment of the Second Regiment of Infantry, held in Orlando—primarily, to officiate as Judge-Advocate General, and secondarily, to act as paymaster—but was prevented from being present at this encampment on account of sickness.

The First Regiment of Infantry's encampment, at Lake City, I attended almost throughout. My first service there was to organize a general court-martial, in which I had been designated as Judge-Advocate. There was only one actual trial by this court—namely, that of Corporal John W. Copeland. Nevertheless, I consider that the court resulted in considerable benefit to the service, as many matters of military law were discussed by the members of the court, and a number of court papers were formulated, which may be used, or the forms followed, in the future. In addition to this work, and matters considered and advice given as Judge-Advocate General, I had the honor of acting as Paymaster for the regiment, under appointment.

I have attended several officers' meetings during the year where matters pertaining to the good of the general service were discussed, and I would commend these meetings as being of various benefit to the military establishment of the State.

I feel that this department is in good condition to perform any duty that may come before it.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL T. SHAYLOR,
Judge-Advocate General, F. S. T.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Office of the Quartermaster General,
 Florida State Troops,
 St. Augustine, Florida, December 31, 1905.
The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that during the past year no service has been performed by the undersigned.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. MACWILLIAMS,
 Colonel General Staff,
 Quartermaster General.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Office of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice.
 Florida State Troops.
 Fernandina, Florida, December 31, 1905.
The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of this department for the year ending December 31, A. D. 1905.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 9, issued from your office May 31, 1905, I proceeded to the Rifle Range, near St. Augustine, on August 3, 1905, and held a preliminary competition for the purpose of selecting a Brigade Rifle Team to represent the State of Florida in the National Match. The competition resulted in the selection of:

Captain F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2d Inft.

First Lieut. John W. Blanding, Co. "H," 2d Inft.

First Lieut. Fred G. Yerkes, Co. "F," 1st Inft.

Battalion Sergeant Major Harry P. Davies, 1st Inft.

1st Sergeant George B. Seavy, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.

Sergeant S. B. Kitchen, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.

Sergeant W. O. Morris, Co. "H," 2d Inft.

Sergeant Elton B. Rich, Co. "K," 2d Inft.

Sergeant E. L. Ross, Co. "F," 1st Inft.
 Private Harry K. Jackson, Co. "G," 1st Inft.
 Private J. Herman Lynn, Co. "G," 1st Inft.
 Private Harry M. Snow, Co. "G," 1st Inft.
 Private Charles Slater, Co. "G," 1st Inft.
 Private Cramer B. Potter, Co. "F," 1st Inft.
 Private William B. Edwards, Co. "B," 2d Inft.

Together with Colonel Robert P. Carleton, General Staff, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and Captain Eugene Masters, of Company "G," 1st Infantry, named as Coach and Captain of the Team, respectively, by General Orders, No. 9, issued from your office. The team thus composed went into regular organized practice August 7, 1905, on the rifle range near St. Augustine, and remained there until the 17th day of said month, on which date we proceeded to Sea Girt, New Jersey, arriving there on the 19th, where we succeeded in getting three days practice on the Sea Girt range.

On August the 24th, the entire team entered the National Individual Competition; but on account of the slow progress of the match, caused from more entries than the range facilities could accommodate with dispatch, only one hundred and twenty-six competitors out of six hundred and fifty-seven were allowed to complete the firing. Colonel Robert P. Carleton was the only one from Florida included in the one hundred and twenty-six, and he succeeded in making a total score of 348 points.

The National Trophy Competition opened August 29th, and the result of the efforts of the twelve men entered is hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A," and made a part of this report.

Colonel Robert P. Carleton and First Lieutenant Fred G. Yerkes entered the National Pistol Competition and made 191 and 179 points respectively out of a possible 250 points.

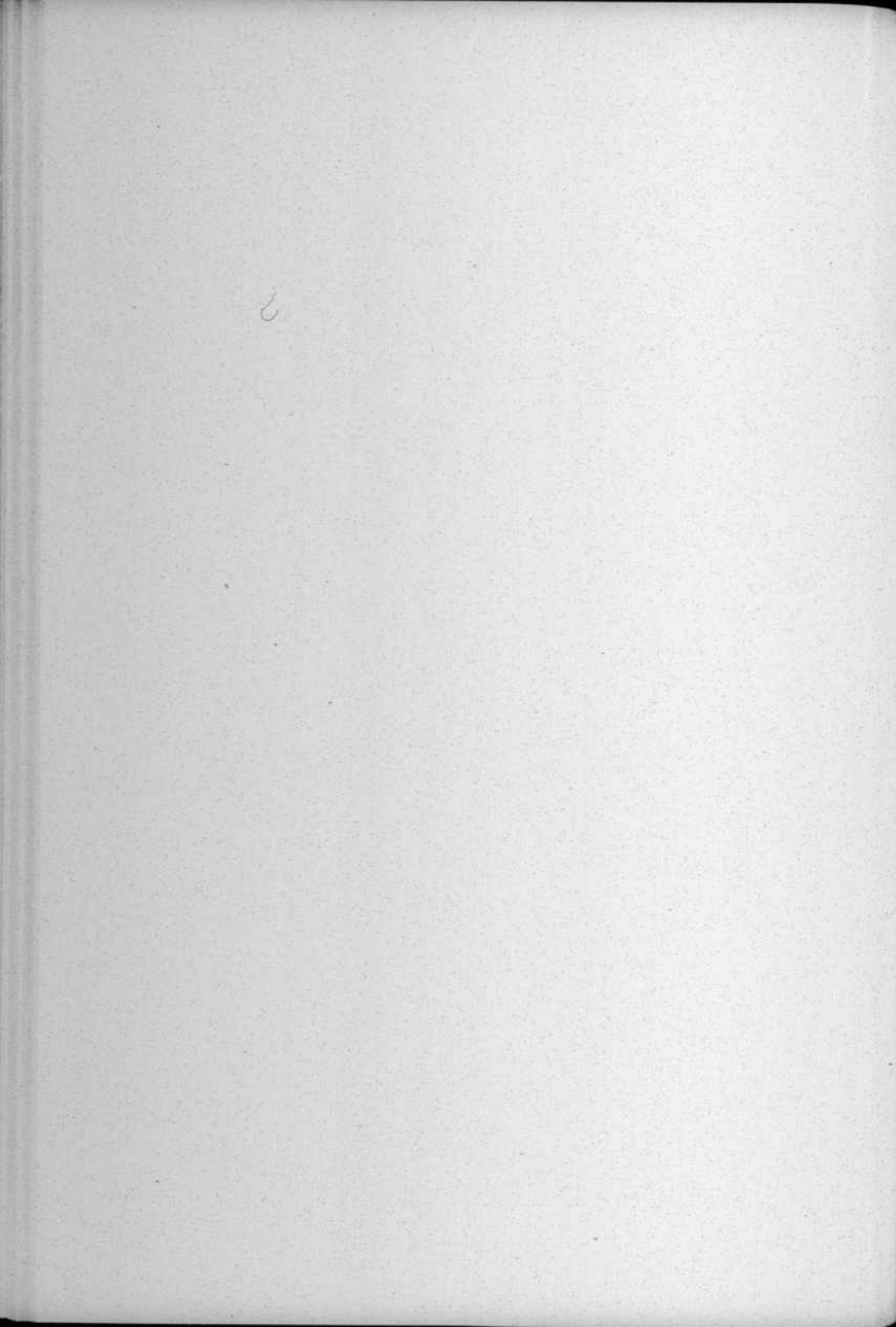
Pursuant to instructions from your office, the following rules and conditions for the State Rifle Competition of 1905 were issued for the information of those concerned, viz.:

Military Department, State of Florida,
 Office of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice.
 Fernandina, Florida.

1st. The following rules and conditions for the State Rifle Competition of 1905 are published for the information of those concerned:



FLORIDA RIFLE TEAM OF 1906. AT "NATIONAL MATCH," SEAGIRT, N. J.
COLONEL CARLETON, CAPTAIN MASTERS,
Team Coach. Team Captain.



TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

To be shot by teams from the Second Infantry on the Rifle Range at Orlando, October 13, 1905, and by teams of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps on the range at Lake City, October 24, 1905.

Open to teams of five men each from each Company of Infantry and Battery of Artillery. The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men of the organization which they represent, and to appear in the service uniform.

DISTANCES: 200, 300 and 500 yards.

NUMBER OF SHOTS: Two sighting shots and five shots for record at each range.

POSITION: Standing, at 200 yards; kneeling or sitting, at 300 yards; and prone, with head toward the target, at 500 yards.

To the team making the highest aggregate total at the three ranges, will be awarded the Taliaferro Trophy, presented by Hon. James P. Taliaferro, to be competed for annually.

To the competitor making the highest aggregate individual score at the three ranges will be awarded the Greenleaf and Crosby medal, to be held by the winner until the next annual State competition.

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel General Staff,
Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Under the above rules and conditions the State Competition was held, a detailed report of which is hereto attached.

Relating to General Orders, No. 31, series of 1904, I beg to submit that no information has been requested from this office as to target practice, nor have any questions arising in relation thereto been submitted to me for decision or settlement.

It is impossible for me to determine the manner in which the above mentioned order has been heretofore carried out by the different organizations, as said order carried with it no requirement for the reports required therein to be submitted to me; and I would respectfully suggest that said order be so amended as to require duplicate reports in order that this office may be supplied with the necessary information relating thereto.

Post Commanders and Company Commanders should see to it that more attention is devoted to target practice, and that the orders and regulations be strictly enforced and complied with.

There is no existing reason why the same interest should not be manifested for this work as for military drills in so far as is possible and consistent with the available time that may be devoted thereto, and it is very important that an accurate report of this kind of work be kept and submitted to the proper authorities, in order that interest and development in target practice may be promoted and the requirements of the War Department be complied with.

In compliance with orders issued from your office, the competitions for the Taliaferro Trophy and Greenleaf and Crosby medal were held for the First Infantry, and the Light Battery of Field Artillery, Florida State Troops, at Lake City, Florida, on the 24th day of October A. D., 1905., and for the Second Infantry, at Orlando, Florida, on the 13th day of October A. D., 1905. Teams from three companies of the First Infantry, one from the First Battery, Field Artillery, and eight from the Second Infantry participated, and made the following scores, to-wit:

Co. D 1st Inf.

Priv. H. W. Ravinell...	4 4 4 3 4—19	4 4 4 4 3—19	2 2 3 2 3—12—	50
2nd Lt. R. F. Metcalf..	4 3 0 4 3—14	4 3 2 3 3—15	3 2 4 4 5—18—	47
1st Lt. S. C. Harrison..	5 3 4 3 3—18	3 0 3 2 0—8	2 5 0 0 0—7—	33
Priv. H. L. Clark.....	4 0 0 0 0—4	0 0 2 0 0—2	2 0 0 0 0—2—	8
Priv. A. N. Dow.....	0 0 0 3 0—3	0 0 0 4 0—4	0 0 0 2 4—6—	13

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Co. G 1st Inf.

Pvt. J. H. Lynn.....	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 3 5 4—20—	61
Sgt. C. R. Slater.....	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 4 4—23	5 5 5 2 2—19—	64
Capt. E. Masters.....	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 5 4 4—20	5 4 4 4 5—22—	61
Sgt. S. Veronee.....	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 5 4 4—21	3 3 3 3 4—16—	58
Pvt. H. K. Jackson....	4 4 4 4 5—21	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 4 4 5—21—	62

336

Co. H. 1st Inf.

Pvt. E. M. Lee.....	2 0 3 4 5—14	3 3 3 3 3—15	3 2 2 0 0—7—	36
Sgt. E. M. Perry.....	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 4 5 4 3—20	3 5 3 3 0—14—	51
Pvt. J. T. Morris.....	2 3 4 3 3—15	0 0 2 3 2—7	0 0 0 0 0—0—	22
Lieut. W. G. Brown....	2 2 4 3 4—15	2 3 4 2 2—13	3 3 0 2 0—8—	36
Pvt. J. E. Smith.....	2 3 2 3 2—12	3 3 4 0 2—12	0 0 0 0 0—0—	24

169

1st Battery, Field Artillery.

Sgt. S. B. Kitchen.....	0 0 4 2 5—11	5 5 3 4 4—21	3 5 4 4 4—20—	52
Pvt. K. Pringle.....	3 2 4 3 3—15	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 4 4 4 4—19—	52
Pvt. W. M. Potts	5 4 2 4 4—19	0 2 0 0 3—5	2 5 5 2 0—14—	38
Sgt. H. A. Parrish.....	4 3 4 3 4—18	3 3 3 5 4—18	5 2 5 4 0—16—	52
Sgt. W. E. Tutt.....	5 3 3 4 4—19	4 4 4 3 4—19	0 2 0 5 0—7—	45

239

Co. B 2nd Inf.

Capt. F. C. W. Kramer..	4 4 4 4 5—21	5 4 4 3 3—19	0 3 4 5 4—16—	56
Lieut. F. A. Taylor....	4 4 3 3 5—19	4 5 4 4 4—21	4 5 4 5 5—23—	63
Mus. Bliss Paul.....	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 5 3 4—18	5 0 5 4 3—17—	55
Pvt. J. A. Crenshaw....	3 5 4 3 2—17	4 4 4 4 4—20	4 4 5 5 5—23—	60
Pvt. W. M. Edmonds..	3 2 4 4 4—17	4 5 4 3 4—20	4 4 3 4 4—19—	56

290

Co. C 2nd Inf.

Capt. R. M. Hudson...	3 3 3 4 5—18	4 4 4 3 3—18	0 0 0 3 5—8—	44
Lt. Jno. T. Hammond..	4 4 2 3 3—16	0 3 4 3 0—10	4 3 0 4 4—15—	41
Sgt. H. M. Beardall....	3 4 3 3 2—15	0 3 2 3 4—12	0 4 3 0 0—7—	34
Pvt. J. A. Dunaway....	2 4 4 3 3—16	3 0 4 0 2—9	5 0 0 0 0—5—	30
Sgt. W. L. Nobles.....	3 3 2 2 0—10	4 0 4 4 0—12	0 0 0 0 0—0—	23

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Co. E 2nd Inf.

Sgt. Burnside	0 0 0 0 4—4	3 0 3 4 2—12	0 0 0 0 0—0—	16
Pvt. F. Hess	3 4 4 3 3—17	0 2 0 4 2—8	5 0 0 2 4—11—	36
Pvt. R. Kuhl	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 2 3 4 2—15	0 0 0 0 3—3—	37
Pvt. R. C. Hess.....	0 3 3 4 3—13	3 4 2 4 3—16	2 2 2 0 3—9—	38
Sgt. Jones	4 4 3 3 4—18	4 3 4 4 3—18	0 0 3 2 2—7—	43

170

Co. F 2nd Inf.

Sgt. B. Perez.....	0 3 2 4 0—9	4 2 2 3 4—15	2 2 0 0 2—6—	20
Lieut. J. W. Dyke....	3 3 3 3 0—12	0 0 0 3 0—3	4 3 4 4 0—15—	30
Sgt. B. W. Gulley.....	4 4 3 3 3—17	0 3 5 3 4—15	0 0 0 4 3—7—	39
Corp. B. H. Emmerson.	0 0 4 0 0—4	3 0 0 3 0—6	2 4 3 3 0—12—	22
Art. H. E. Jagger....	3 3 5 0 4—15	0 3 3 5 4—15	2 3 0 3 2—10—	40

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Co. H 2nd Inf.

Sgt. C. B. Boyd.....	3 4 3 3 3—16	3 3 3 3 0—12	4 0 2 3 4—13—	41
Pvt. Mooty	4 0 0 4 4—12	0 0 0 3 4—7	0 0 0 0 3—3—	22
Sgt. Roux	3 0 2 3 4—12	3 2 4 4 5—18	0 0 0 4 2—6—	36
Corpl. W. H. Holly....	3 0 3 5 4—15	0 3 0 3 4—10	0 0 0 0 0—0—	25
Lieut. J. W. Blanding.	4 3 4 5 5—21	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 4 3 0 0—12—	55

179

Co. L 2nd Inf.

Capt. J. F. Jaudon....	0 2 2 3 4—11	4 2 4 4 4—18	0 0 0 0 5—5—	34
Lieut. N. D. Coats.....	4 3 0 4 4—15	3 3 5 3 3—17	0 3 0 0 0—3—	35
Pvt. C. L. Clyde.....	4 0 0 4 0—8	4 3 3 3 4—17	0 2 0 0 0—2—	27
Pvt. J. C. Tucker.....	3 3 3 4 0—13	4 3 2 3 3—15	5 4 3 0 0—12—	40
Pvt. W. C. Gibson.....	4 4 0 3 2—13	2 0 0 4 4—10	3 0 0 0 0—3—	26

162

Co. K 2nd Inf.

Pvt. H. S. Coleman....	3 3 4 3 4—17	0 5 0 4 3—12	0 0 0 0 0—0—	29
Pvt. A. A. Bunnell....	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 3 4 4 2—15	5 4 0 4 5—18—	49
Pvt. A. H. Schmidt....	4 0 5 4 5—18	3 3 3 4 4—17	4 4 3 4 2—17—	52
Corpl. T. O. Melton....	4 3 4 4 4—19	4 3 0 3 0—10	2 3 2 3 4—14—	43
Sgt. E. M. Rich.....	3 4 3 4 3—17	4 4 3 3 3—17	4 0 3 0 4—11—	55

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Co. M 2nd Inf.

Corpl. J. C. Shearrer...	2 3 5 3 4—17	4 0 4 4 4—16	0 3 4 5 4—16—	49
Pvt. J. C. Marshall....	0 0 0 3 0—3	0 0 0 0 0—0	—00—	3
Pvt. J. F. Rivenberk...	0 0 0 3 2—5	3 0 0 3 3—9	—00—	14
Cor. J. C. Willingham...	4 3 4 4 5—20	3 4 4 3 4—18	0 0 3 4 0—7—	45
Sgt. D. M. Crum.....	2 3 0 4 4—13	3 0 0 4 2—9	4 0 0 3 2—9—	31

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As shown by the foregoing tabulated scores, Company "G" of the 1st Infantry, made a total score of 306 points, which was the highest score made by any company team and is therefore declared the winner of the Taliaferro Trophy.

Sergeant C. R. Slater of Company "G," 1st Infantry, made a total score of 64 points, which was the highest score made by any individual competitor, and therefore is declared the winner of the Greenleaf and Crosby Medal.

"EXHIBIT A."

Score of the Florida Rifle Team in the National Competition for the National Trophy, at Sea Girt, New Jersey, August 21st, to September 1st, 1905.

Name	Slow Fire					Rapid Fire			Number of hits		Skirmish Fire		Aggregate
	200 Yards	300 Yards	500 Yards	1000 Yards	Total	200 Yards	500 Yards	Total	Lying	Kneeling	Score for Run	Total	
Robert P. Carleton..	44	42	45	33	164	46	41	87	12	2	68	.....	374
Elton B. Rich.....	42	38	33	12	125	40	33	73	11	0	55	123	.....
S. B. Kitchen.....	37	39	38	43	157	41	37	78	5	5	45	83	.....
Harry P. Davies....	37	38	29	29	132	43	34	77	1	12	53	.....	350
J. H. Lynn.....	42	37	45	26	150	45	36	81	2	13	62	115	.....
Charles Slater	43	40	39	14	136	45	35	80	7	8	67	.....	313
F. C. W. Kramer....	35	40	35	36	146	42	40	82	4	4	36	103	.....
William O. Morris...	34	30	35	34	133	41	34	75	12	0	60	.....	372
E. L. Ross	40	35	24	29	128	48	25	73	13	4	81	141	.....
Harry K. Jackson...	40	42	27	30	139	41	32	73	0	11	44	.....	320
C. B. Potter	39	36	39	22	136	44	40	84	4	10	60	104	.....
Fred G. Yerkes	41	40	41	30	152	42	45	87	7	8	67	.....	350
									7	5	55	122	.....
									7	2	43	.....	304
									5	7	53	96	.....
									8	2	33	.....	282
									8	6	48	81	.....
									6	2	64	.....	314
									6	2	38	102	.....
									4	7	48	.....	337
									9	6	69	117	.....
									4	2	28	.....	310
									7	2	43	71	.....
													3907

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector Small Arms Practice.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Office of the Inspector General,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.
*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—In obedience to your request for my report as Inspector General, I have the honor to submit, that, since

my appointment as Inspector General, on August 5, 1905, I have not had occasion to make formal inspections of the several organizations at their home stations, as contemplated by law.

Responding to orders, however, I attended the annual encampment of the Second Regiment of Infantry, at Orlando, October 5th to 13, and of the First Regiment of Infantry and the Artillery Corps, at Lake City, October 16th to 23rd, 1905, at which times and places I made a careful inspection of the several organizations, particularly with the view of ascertaining the various methods of keeping the books and records, the making up of the reports required by law, etc.

I found, with few exceptions (and these were among newly commissioned and inexperienced officers), that the books and reports had been well and neatly kept; though there was not such uniformity in method as is desirable under a system where all reports are rendered to and condensed and audited by the Adjutant General for the Governor, as is the case in this State.

In order to bring about such uniformity, I recommended the company officers of the First Regiment to inspect and follow the method in use by Captain William LeFils, of Company "F," 1st Regiment, and the company officers of the Second Regiment to inspect and follow the method in use by Captain M. Henry Cohen, of Company "F," Second Regiment. These two officers are deserving of special mention in this report—not only for the model manner in which their books and records are kept, but for their courteous willingness to assist their brother officers in bringing the records and paper-work of their respective regiments to a high state of efficiency and uniformity.

I found that, with few exceptions, the company officers in each regiment recognize the great importance of looking personally after the messing of their organizations; and the uniform mess sheds, cooking and mess arrangements provided by each organization in each regiment while in camp, were highly commendable and well adapted to field service.

On an average, the rations were well cooked and served, and the soldiers seemed to understand the use of the mess-kit and appreciate the importance of keeping all cooking and eating utensils clean. So much cannot be said, however, of the premises about the kitchens and

mess sheds; for, in many instances, the individual soldier would throw bits of food on the ground, thereby causing their mess squad or kitchen force much additional and unnecessary work.

As far as could be judged at camp, the State's property is well cared for; but I desire to call attention especially to the unlawful habit on the part of some soldiers, at various stations, of wearing parts of the military uniform. I take the liberty of suggesting that this practice, and its correction, be made the subject of orders.

I regret that the individual soldier seems to have not been impressed with the indispensable importance of the strict observance of sanitary laws while in camp; and I recommend that regimental, battalion and company commanders make this feature of camp life the subject of special attention and orders.

The most noticeable lack of efficiency throughout both regiments was in the lack of knowledge of the duties of a soldier on guard, and the main purpose of guard duty—too much apparently having been left to the imagination of the young and inexperienced soldier.

I regret to note what appears to me to be a lack of enthusiastic support, moral and otherwise, on the part of the business men of the State, who seem not to appreciate the real sacrifice and actual loss made and sustained by the officers and soldiers who are doing their utmost to maintain a Military Guard which will in time of need be ready to render efficient service, and at all times reflect honor and credit upon our State—preserving for posterity the reputation for valor and patriotism handed down by our fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER P. CORBETT,
Colonel, General Staff,
Inspector General.

NOTE: Requests for Annual Service Reports were made of chiefs of each staff department, but none were received from the following: The Chief of Ordnance, and the Commissary General.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL SERVICE REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Headquarters First Brigade,
Florida State Troops,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the First Brigade, Florida State Troops, for the year 1905:

Owing to the fact that these Headquarters have not been furnished with any reports from the commanding officers of the First and Second Regiments, or the Artillery Corps, the Brigade Commander is unable to make any report in detail.

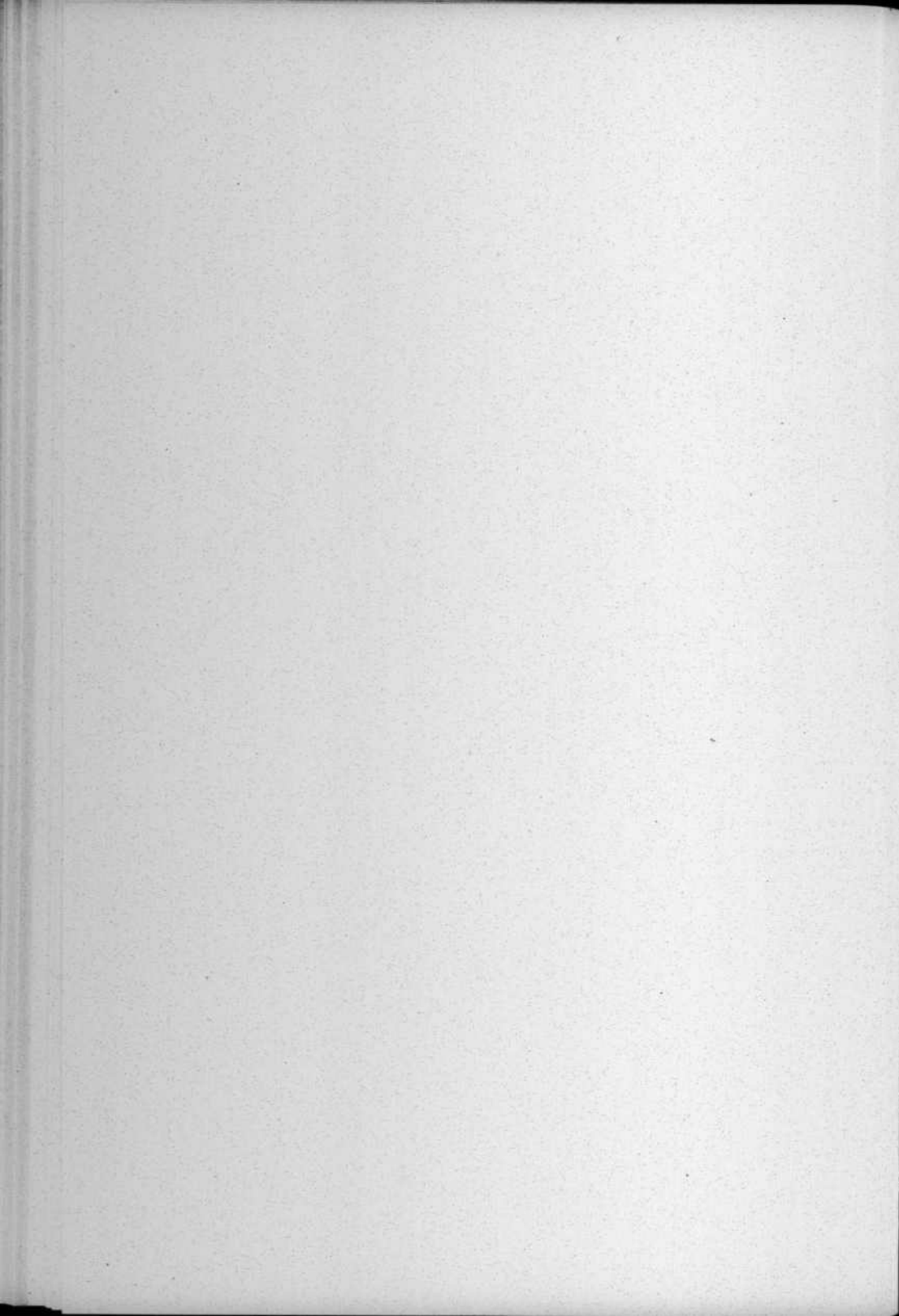
The only service performed by the Brigade during the year 1905 was the tour of duty at the Annual Encampments. There were two encampments—The Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel F. C. Brossier, going into camp at Camp Bradshaw, located at Orlando, Florida, on the 5th day of October, 1905, and remaining in camp eight days.

In compliance with General Order No. 17, c. s., A. G. O., dated Tallahassee, Florida, September 2, 1905, on the 8th day of October the Brigade Commander proceeded to Camp Bradshaw, and on the 9th day of October made an inspection of the Second Regiment and camp.

The camp was well located on well drained land, convenient to two railroads, and nicely laid out. The supply of water was pure and ample, being piped through the



THE "FIELD AND STAFF," 2D INFANTRY, AT "CAMP BRADSHAW."



camp with spigots at convenient points. The sanitation was good, although the latrines were not kept in entirely satisfactory condition. Otherwise, the camp was well policed and in excellent condition.

The Regiment was formed for review and inspection in heavy marching order and was reviewed and inspected by the Brigade Commander, accompanied by Major McCoy, U. S. A., and Major Dapray, U. S. A. The inspection was as thorough as could be made in the time available, and developed the fact that the Second Regiment was in very fair condition in regard to discipline and equipment.

The inspection of arms and equipment developed that not sufficient care had been taken of the pieces, the most glaring defect being the rusty condition of the bores. Some of the pieces passed a very creditable inspection. This was especially the case in regard to Company "I," commanded by Captain S. Wolf. This company's arms were in very fine condition with a very few exceptions. This fact goes to show that there is no reason why the pieces should not be kept in fair shape even when the companies are located near salt water.

In regard to appearance, there was considerable lack of uniformity in wearing apparel. In some of the companies a few men would be found wearing blue shirts without collars, others with collars—some wearing white collars, and others with handkerchiefs around their necks. There were a number of men who had no leggings, it being claimed that they had never been supplied with them. The packs, with very few exceptions, did not contain the articles required, and apparently no effort had been made to see that they were properly packed.

The hospital was found to be in excellent condition and fully equipped.

The inspection of quarters developed that they were in good condition and well policed. The food furnished seemed to be ample and of good quality; and the cooks were generally performing their work in a very satisfactory manner—practically no complaint in regard to the meals.

Owing to the fact that the greater portion of the company commanders had failed to properly instruct their companies in the squad and company drill, guard duty

and courtesies, not so much progress had been made in the camp drills and maneuvers as was expected; but it was very apparent that the men were anxious and willing to learn, and the degree of improvement made within the short time they had been in camp was very marked. The encampment of the Second Regiment seems to have been conducive of very good results.

The First Regiment of Infantry and the Artillery Corps went into camp at Lake City, Florida, on October 16, 1905, remaining eight days.

In compliance with orders, on October 19th the Brigade Commander proceeded to Lake City, and on October 20th inspected the First Regiment and Artillery Corps, which were in camp at Camp Broward, located on the outskirts of Lake City, Florida. The camp was fairly well situated in regard to drainage and transportation, it being near two railroads; but there was a great deal of complaint about the condition of the land when the troops went into camp, it being stated that it took up the greater part of time for the first three days to clean the camp and put it in sanitary condition. A good supply of water was piped into the camp, with spigots at convenient points.

The First Regiment of Infantry and the Artillery were formed for inspection and review in heavy marching order, and were reviewed and inspected by the Brigade Commander, accompanied by the Post Commander and Major Dapray, U. S. A. The inspection developed that the First Regiment of Infantry was well equipped, and the equipment in fair condition; but the same defects were noticed in regard to arms as in the Second Regiment—that is, that, while the pieces were generally in fair order as far as their outward appearance was concerned, a great many of them had rusty bores and other parts were not kept in good condition. Two pieces were found to be in such excellent condition that the Brigade Commander feels called upon to express his appreciation of the care taken in their preservation. One of the pieces belonged to the First Sergeant of Company "L," 1st Infantry, and the other to Private W. H. Harper of Company "B," 1st Infantry. Upon inquiry, it was found that these pieces had been regularly used throughout the preceding year, and could be well referred to as models for the remainder of the troops.

The appearance of the men in the First Regiment was fair. The packs were found to be very incomplete, containing only a few of the articles specified to be carried in the pack.

The equipment of the Artillery Corps was found to be fairly complete, with the exception of the obsolete pieces which should be replaced by modern 3.2-inch pieces.

The hospital was found to be in excellent condition and well equipped.

The inspection of the camp developed that the streets and quarters were in good condition and well policed. The kitchens were clean, and the food furnished seemed to be ample and of good quality. The cooks were apparently attending to their work, and there were practically no complaints in regard to the food. The latrines were not in a very sanitary condition.

Up to the time of the inspection made by the Brigade Commander, a very small amount of time seems to have been given to the drills; the greater portion being taken up in putting the camp in good condition. It was also found; as in the case of the Second Regiment, that the officers of the First Regiment had failed to thoroughly instruct their companies in squad or company drill, guard duty and courtesies. Consequently, it was necessary to give considerable time to matters of this kind, which should have been given to regimental drills and maneuvers.

It is to be regretted that there was practically no target practice at either of the camps—the only target practice being the competitive shoot which took place after the breaking of the camps, and was participated in by comparatively few of the men.

On October 22nd, the First Regiment of Infantry and the Artillery, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, participated in the parade and ceremonies incident to the reception of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, on his visit to Jacksonville. The appearance of the troops on that occasion was very favorably commented upon by the President, and, at his request, a general order was issued by the Brigade Commander, conveying to the troops his appreciation of their soldierly appearance and conduct.

Very respectfully,

C. P. LOVELL,
Brigadier General,
Commanding First Brigade, F. S. T.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER, FIRST INFANTRY.

Headquarters First Regiment Infantry,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.

*To the Assistant Adjutant General,
1st Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

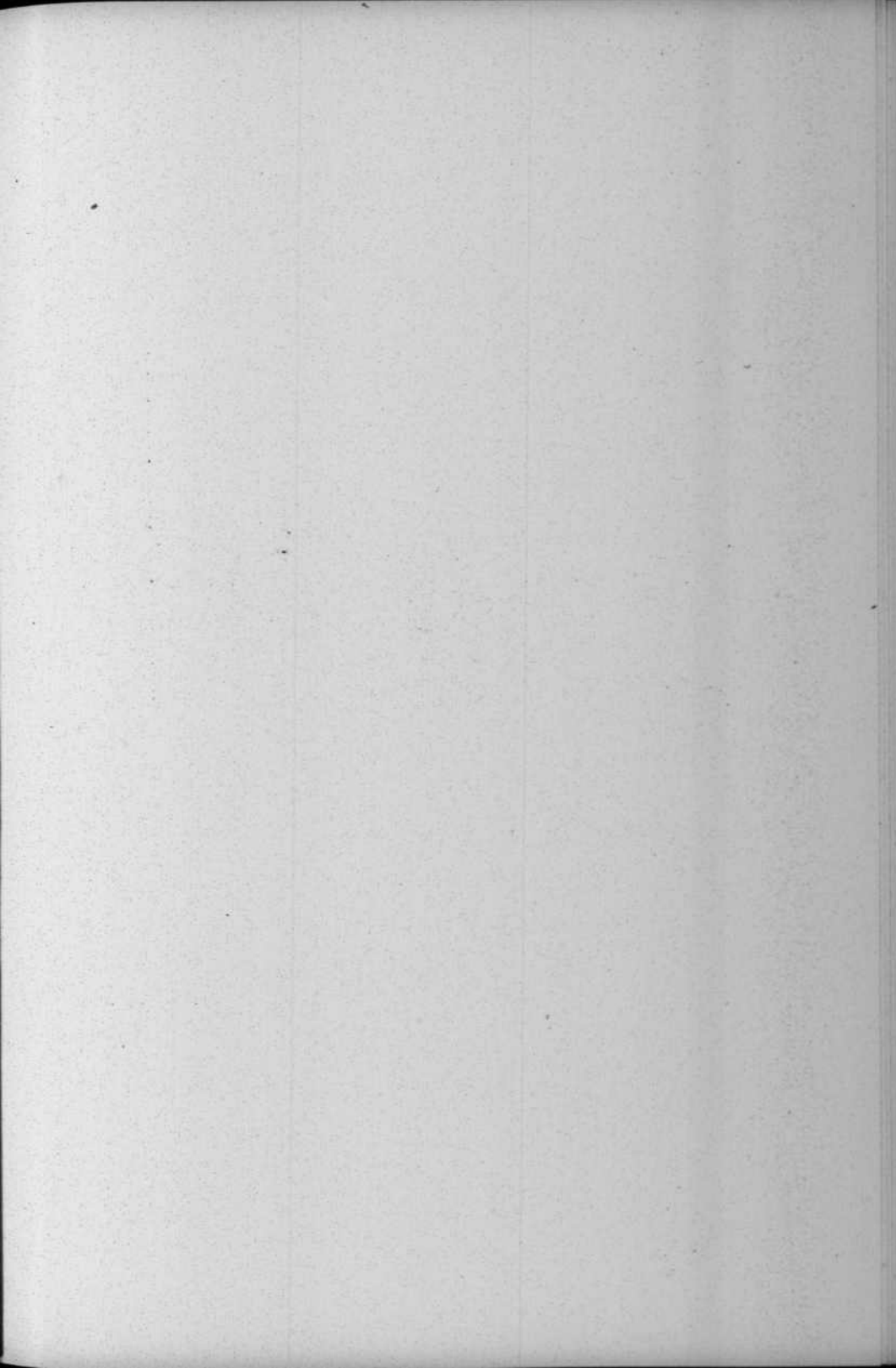
SIR:—

1. I have the honor to submit the following annual service report of the First Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops, for the year ending December 31, 1905:

2. With few exceptions, a period of relaxation in the troops of the regiment which participated in the Army Maneuvers at Manassas, Virginia, in September, 1904, seemed to set in upon their return to their home stations. The portion of the regiment which had not been selected to participate in the maneuvers were likewise affected, probably by reason of their disappointment in not attaining the privilege. Lack of interest has generally prevailed among both officers and men, and the year has not been fruitful of satisfactory results.

3. The State Encampment of the regiment was held at Lake City, October 16th to 24th. On account of most urgent duty in the United States Engineer service, it was not the writer's privilege to attend this encampment. No reports have been received of this tour of duty; and, despite vigorous effort, these Headquarters have, so far, been unable to secure possession of the regimental records which were carried to Lake City. This makes it impracticable to render a detailed report of the work performed and the results accomplished. It is understood, however, that, considering the change in the personnel of the regiment, whereby many officers and men were inexperienced in military duties, much improvement was effected in the brief period which was afforded for instruction.

4. The regiment proceeded to Jacksonville October 21st, and acted as the escort of honor to the President of the United States upon his arrival and procession through the streets of the city. The regiment was subsequently reviewed by the President, and it was the writer's pleasure to hear him comment upon the appearance of the regiment in the most favorable terms.





COL. F. C. BROSSIER AND OFFICERS OF 2D INFANTRY AT "CAMP BRADSHAW."

5. Two new organizations were mustered into the service during the year, and were assigned to this regiment, viz.: Company "K," located at DeFuniak Springs, and Company "D," located at Jacksonville.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SACKETT,
Colonel, Commanding First Infantry.

REPORT OF COMMANDING OFFICER, SECOND INFANTRY.

Headquarters Second Regiment Infantry,
Key West, Florida, December 31, 1905.

*To the Assistant Adjutant General,
1st Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the period ending December 31, 1905, during which time I have been in command of the Second Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops.

I was commissioned Colonel of Infantry on March 6, 1905, according to General Order No. 6, and was assigned to the command of the Second Regiment of Infantry on April 3, 1905, relieving Colonel J. N. Bradshaw, who was placed on the retired list.

On assuming command, I immediately issued orders calling for all drill reports to be sent to these Headquarters, but, with a few exceptions, this order was not carried out. Since that time, however, steps have been taken to enforce compliance with all orders which may be issued from these Headquarters.

Nothing of an unusual character took place during the time for holding the State Encampment. The Second Regiment was ordered into camp at Orlando, Florida, from October 5th to 13th. This encampment, in my opinion—at least so far as the Second Regiment of Infantry is concerned—proved to have been the most satisfactory in the history of the Florida State Troops. The discipline was excellent, and the conduct of the men better than at any former encampment, and as evidence of

it, the following resolution introduced by Hon. W. L. Palmer was unanimously passed by the Orlando Board of Trade:

"Whereas, the encampment of the Second Regiment of the Florida State Troops was held in Orlando from October 5th to October 13th, the encampment having been invited to this place by the Orlando Board of Trade and the local military organization, Company "C."

"Be it Resolved, First, That the Orlando Board of Trade, representing the people of Orlando, hereby express the highest appreciation and approval of the good order and military discipline observed during the entire encampment by the commanding officers and those serving under them.

"Second. That highest commendation and praise are due the men of each company for their manly and soldierly conduct while their tents were pitched in our midst and they mingled with our people."

I wish specially to thank Major Frank B. McCoy and Major Dapray for their valuable assistance rendered during the encampment.

The sanitary condition of the camp was excellent, and there were very few cases of sickness.

Major Oppenheimer deserves special credit, as he was alone during almost the entire encampment; his two assistants not arriving until several days after the opening of the camp. Special credit is also due Captain B. C. Abernethy, Regimental Quartermaster, Captain A. H. Blanding, Adjutant, and Sergeant Robinson, for valuable assistance rendered during the encampment.

I regret very much to lose the services of Major Oppenheimer as Regimental Surgeon, he having been assigned to duty as Brigade Surgeon. Major Maloney was selected to fill the vacancy, however, and I feel that under his care the sanitary condition of future encampments will be well looked after.

Under Special Order No. 103, series of 1905, the disbandment of Company "G" was authorized, it having fallen below the required standard of efficiency.

I feel confident that the next encampment, which I trust will be held earlier in the season, will show an improvement in drill. I recommend a regimental encamp-

ment, as I firmly believe that better results can be obtained thereby than in an encampment where both regiments are together.

Very respectfully,

F. C. BROSSIER,
Colonel, Florida State Troops,
Commanding Second Infantry.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER, ARTILLERY CORPS.

Headquarters Artillery Corps,
Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1905.

*To the Assistant Adjutant General,
First Brigade, F. S. T.,
Jacksonville, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the Artillery Corps of the Florida State Troops:

The Corps is composed of the First Battery, and is stationed at this place. It has performed its regular routine of weekly drills during the past year.

An inspection of the Corps was held February 2, 1905, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. T. Norvell, U. S. A., retired; and though the attendance was small, owing to the fact that most of the men are mechanics and could not be excused by their employers, the Inspector seemed to be pleased with the general appearance of the men and the condition of their arms, large and small. He stated that he would recommend the condemnation of the two brass Napoleon guns and the substitution of others of modern make; and this recommendation I beg most respectfully to strongly urge.

Under orders from Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Maxwell, of the First Regiment of Infantry, the troops stationed in this city participated in a practice march on the night of September 2, 1905, to Panama Park. The line of march was taken up at eleven o'clock p. m., from the armory in Jacksonville; the Artillery Corps performed its allotted part to and from the appointed rendezvous. Colonel Maxwell kindly furnished two horses which were

used with a Gatling gun. The Battery was commanded by Captain Lyman, and Company "A" by Captain Payne. Thanks are due Sergeant Reoux, of the Regular Army, for valuable instruction to the men in the general work of camp, pitching tents, etc.

In accordance with orders from Colonel Maxwell, I mustered Companies "A," "F," and "D," the First Battery, Hospital Corps, and Band.

In compliance with General Order No. 16, A. G. O., the Battery entrained on the morning of October 16, 1905, for the Camp of Instruction at Lake City, Florida, arriving on schedule time, and immediately proceeded to pitch tents, build kitchens, and prepare for routine duty, according to orders issued from Camp Headquarters.

The Artillery formed part of the escort to the President of the United States on the occasion of his visit to this city, and was complimented by him for its general soldierly appearance and bearing.

I would respectfully recommend that, in camp, the quarters of the Artillery be separate from those of the other troops, as they have their own park guard to maintain and district guard mount to make. In my opinion, it would be more conducive to discipline, and a more direct means of the acquirement of knowledge of this branch of the service by the men.

I was especially pleased with the quality of the horses furnished us at Camp Broward, both for saddle and draft purposes, and in this connection, I would respectfully recommend that they be left in camp, both for the instruction of the men and for their own training. Further, I beg to recommend that the Artillery be furnished with wagons, and that they be required to reach any appointed camping ground by marches. In this way, practical instruction can be imparted the men in every way.

I am strongly in favor of a target range, and that frequent drills in firing be had, as I think this a most essential part of a soldier's training. Too much of this cannot be done.

In conclusion, I beg to advise the forwarding of the quarterly report of the Battery.

I have the honor to subscribe myself

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. GUMBINGER,

Major, Commanding Artillery Corps.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF ENCAMPMENT OF 1905.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF
"CAMP BROWARD."

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida, October 24, 1905.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under me at Camp Broward, with supplementary reports by the commanding officers of each Battalion of Infantry and of the Artillery Corps.

The First Regiment of Infantry, Florida State Troops, consisting of Field, Staff, Band and ten Companies, with Medical Department and Hospital Corps, F. S. T., attached, together with the Artillery Corps, consisting of Battalion Field and Staff and the First Battery, Artillery Corps, F. S. T., assembled in camp at Lake City, Florida, October 16, 1905, for annual encampment, in pursuance of General Order No. 16, A. G. O., c. s., and remained in camp until October 24, 1905.

In addition to camp routine, the following duties and ceremonies were engaged in:

DRILLS: Battalions drilled three hours daily except Sunday, mostly in close order, with the exception of one drill period, October 18th, which was devoted to policing camp, and when the Regiment and Battery of Artillery and detachment of Hospital Corps were entrained at 6 o'clock a. m., October 21st, and transported to Jacksonville, to act as escort to the President of the United States, reviewed by the President, entrained at three o'clock p. m., and returned to camp at 6:30 o'clock p. m., the same day. On October the 18th the 1st Battalion left

camp at 6:30 p. m., on practice night march, as per report of the Battalion Commander hereto attached.

On October the 19th the 2d Battalion left camp at 6:30 p. m., on practice night march, as per report of Battalion Commander hereto attached. On October the 20th, the 3d Battalion left camp at 6 p. m., on practice night march, as per report of Battalion Commander hereto attached.

The Battery of Artillery participated in camp ceremonies, maintained their own guard, and made such marching and did such drilling as is outlined in the report of the Artillery Corps Commander hereto attached.

Regimental Drills not attempted.

Battalions instructed in outposts and advance and read guard duty by Major McCoy, 17th Infantry, U. S. Army, detailed as Instructor.

CEREMONIES.

Guard Mounting, Daily.

Brigade Parade, Four.

Brigade Review, Four.

Brigade Street Parade and Review for Governor, October 20th.

Brigade Street Parade and Review for President, October 21st.

Brigade Review and Inspection, October 18th.

Brigade Muster, October 22d.

Camp Broken, October 24th.

Very respectfully,

WALTER P. CORBETT,
Colonel, General Staff,
Commanding.

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida, October 22, 1905.
Camp Commander,

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida.

SIR:—Pursuant to orders through Camp Adjutant, I have the honor to report as follows: All drills of this Battalion have been confined to the school of the Battalion, close order, with the exception of the practice march of the night of the 18th inst., and extended order drill on the morning of the 22d.

In the night of the 18th inst., the Battalion formed and marched from camp in a northerly direction, forming advance and rear guards as soon as open ground had been reached. After having marched a distance of about two miles, the advance guard came upon an imaginary enemy, and, after exchange of shots, located the enemy; and finding them to be of considerable strength, the advance guard took up defensive position, awaiting the arrival of the main body which went into action immediately upon arriving upon the position held by the advance guard—the second company being placed upon the firing line, and the balance of the command being held as support. The enemy showing signs of concentration upon my right, Company "D" was deployed and formed on my right, checking contemplated advance of the enemy.

The command was unable to pitch shelter tents on account of the unfavorable condition of the country; otherwise, the march was satisfactory.

In extended order of the 22d, the command was instructed in the formation of squads-development, the advance and rear movements, sighting and firing, and rally and assembly of squads.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LEFELS, Captain,
Commanding 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry.

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida, October 23, 1905.
To the Colonel Commanding Camp Broward.

SIR:—I have the honor to report the following details of work by the Second Battalion, First Infantry, while commanded by me:

I was first placed in command of the Second Battalion on Wednesday night, October 19, 1905, for a practice march. I marched the Battalion about two miles to some open woods, having left camp at about 6:45 p. m. During this march, the men were very quiet, no talking or laughing being allowed. Upon reaching these woods, I threw out advance and rear guards and marched about one-fourth of a mile, when the point of the advance guard encountered an imaginary enemy. I ordered the advance party to deploy, first in line of squads, then in line of skirmishers.

7 A. G.

I then ordered the support and reserve to deploy on the right and left flanks of the advance party and had them to advance by rushes, using advance party as one line and support and reserve as the other. I had lines to fire by volleys, at will, etc.—standing, kneeling, lying down—going about one-fourth of a mile. We then returned to camp, reaching camp about 9:30 p. m. We did not pitch camp on this march.

In Friday morning, I was again placed in command of the Second Battalion. During the forenoon I held two drills, had close order drills—closing in mass from line. Column of squads, etc., right and left front into line; on right and on left into line, forming column of companies from column of squads, etc.; and held a few minutes Company Drill in extended order. had no drills on Saturday, October 21, 1905, being in command of the Battalion on parade in Jacksonville. I held no drills on Sunday, October 22, 1905, but went on parade. I held two drills on Monday, October 23, 1905, about the same in character as those mentioned above.

Very respectfully,

W. H. LYLE,

Captain, 1st Infantry, Commanding 2d Battalion.

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida, October 23, 1905.

To the Commander of Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to report, that, pursuant to your orders, I proceeded with the Third Battalion of the First Regiment of Infantry, consisting of Companies "K," "L" and "M," on a practice march, leaving this post at about six o'clock p. m. on the 20th inst., during which Company "H," 1st Infantry, was temporarily assigned to my command. The Battalion left the post in column of squads in close order, and as soon as the Battalion began to reach the woods, outposts were thrown out, a rear guard formed, and absolute silence was maintained as to talking or laughing and the men were required to make as little noise as possible while passing through undergrowth.

Upon reaching a suitable place outside of the city, and about two miles and a half from this post, an imaginary enemy was engaged by throwing out firing line, support

and reserves, in extended order. The firing was conducted by volleys, at will, and in the different positions. After engaging in this exercise for some time, the command was marched back to this post, arriving here at about fifteen minutes to nine p. m. Tents were not pitched.

Besides the regular routine of drills and ceremonies, my Battalion took part in the review and street parade in honor of the Governor of this State; and on the morning of the 21st inst., it was entrained for Jacksonville at about 6:30 a. m., where it took part in the reception and review in honor of the President of the United States.

Respectfully,

DOMINICK BROWN,
Major, 1st Infantry, F. S. T.,
Commanding 3d Battalion.

Camp Broward, Lake City, Florida, October 26, 1905.

Colonel Walter P. Corbett,

Commanding Camp Broward.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report as requested of all drills and tours of duty of the First Battery, Florida State Troops, while at Camp Broward and Jacksonville, omitting to mention the Park Guard which was established daily without ceremony by the Battery Commander, owing to the small number of enlisted men in camp.

Report of Drills, Parades, etc., held by the First Battery, Artillery Corps, F. S. T., at Annual Encampment, October 16-23, 1905:

16th. Arrived at Camp Broward about noon, in a drenching rain; pitched camp and built cook shed.

17th. Were furnished horses about seven o'clock a. m.; dried and fitted harness; policed camp thoroughly.

18th. Mounted drills with two Gatling guns in the field, with platoon and section movements. Were ordered to participate in ceremony of Dress Parade in the evening; and after taking our position therefor, were ordered off the field without participating therein. Howitzers not used in drills on this date owing to an accident requiring new limber pole.

19th. Participated in inspection of arms and equipment, and were reviewed by the Brigadier General.

20th. Dismounted gun drill on Howitzers preparatory to firing salute for the Governor. Fired salute of seventeen guns upon arrival of Governor in camp at about two o'clock p. m. Marched to the city and were reviewed by the Governor; four pieces in line. Loaded guns on car for movement to Jacksonville to participate in reception of the President of the United States.

21st. Entrained for Jacksonville at 5:30 a. m., reaching there at 8:30. Were furnished with horses and ready for parade before arrival of the President. Participated in parade in honor of the President, and were reviewed by him. Returned to depot, reloaded guns, entrained for Lake City at 3:45, and reached there at 7:00 p. m.

22d. Unloaded guns from train and returned them to camp park. Were mustered for pay in quarters by the Commanding Officer at 11:30 a. m., who found mustering papers correct and favorably commented thereon. Drilled in manual of pistol. In afternoon, participated in Brigade Dress Parade with four pieces.

23d. By order of the Adjutant General, no horses were furnished the Battalion on this date. Had dismounted gun drill on Gatling guns in Battery Park; and at 11 a. m. we packed harness and saddles and loaded guns for movement to Jacksonville.

Fired morning and evening gun daily when pieces were in park.

Very respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,
Major, Commanding Artillery Corps, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INSTRUCTOR.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, November 17, 1905.

*The Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.*

SIR:—The Assistant Secretary of War directs me to enclose, for your information, a copy of the report submitted by Major Frank B. McCoy, Seventeenth United

States Infantry, of his tour of duty with the organized militia of the State of Florida, during the encampments held at Orlando, from 5 to 13, and at Lake City, from October 15 to 24, 1905.

Respectfully,

W. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

OFFICIAL COPY.

Fort McPherson, Georgia,
October 26, 1905.

To the Military Secretary,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

(Through Commanding General Atlantic Division.)

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in obedience to paragraph 1, Special Order No. 136, Headquarters Atlantic Division, dated Governor's Island, New York, September 22, 1905, as modified by Paragraph 2, Special Order No. 139, Atlantic Division, I preceded as per telegraphic instructions from Adjutant General, State of Florida, to Orlando, Florida, arriving there on October 4th to attend the encampment of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, the headquarters, band and eleven companies composing said regiment going into camp October 5th, and remaining until October 13th. Upon the completion of this camp I preceded to Lake City, Florida, the headquarters, band and ten companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, with the Battalion of Artillery, 1st Battery, Florida State Troops, going into camp there on October 15, and remaining till October 24th. I herewith enclose Field Return of both camps and names of Commanding Officers.

Transportation was by rail from home stations, the movement being under control of the General Staff of the State, companies sent direct to camp. Time consumed in detraining an average of six minutes—that is, all equipage taken from train, the men detrained, companies formed in two minutes—details looking after baggage—about same time in loading, that is, camp equipage being on side track, in both camps, railroads being nearby.

On the occasion of the troops from the Lake City camp visiting Jacksonville, to parade in honor of the President, the artillery consumed 55 minutes in loading at Lake City. Unloaded at Jacksonville in 18 minutes.

The encampment at Orlando was on two lines—the tracks of both near the camp; the same conditions existed at Lake City, there were no permanent buildings at either camp. In both cases the grounds were provided by the local authorities, Florida having no permanent grounds for this purpose, but will state that a board, authorized by the Legislature, are now looking for a suitable ground to be owned by the State. The nature and availability of the surrounding country was well adapted for maneuvers. The camp was well laid out, companies bringing their own tentage with them, (pitching them after arrival), as well as stoves and cooking utensils. No regular troops participated in the encampment.

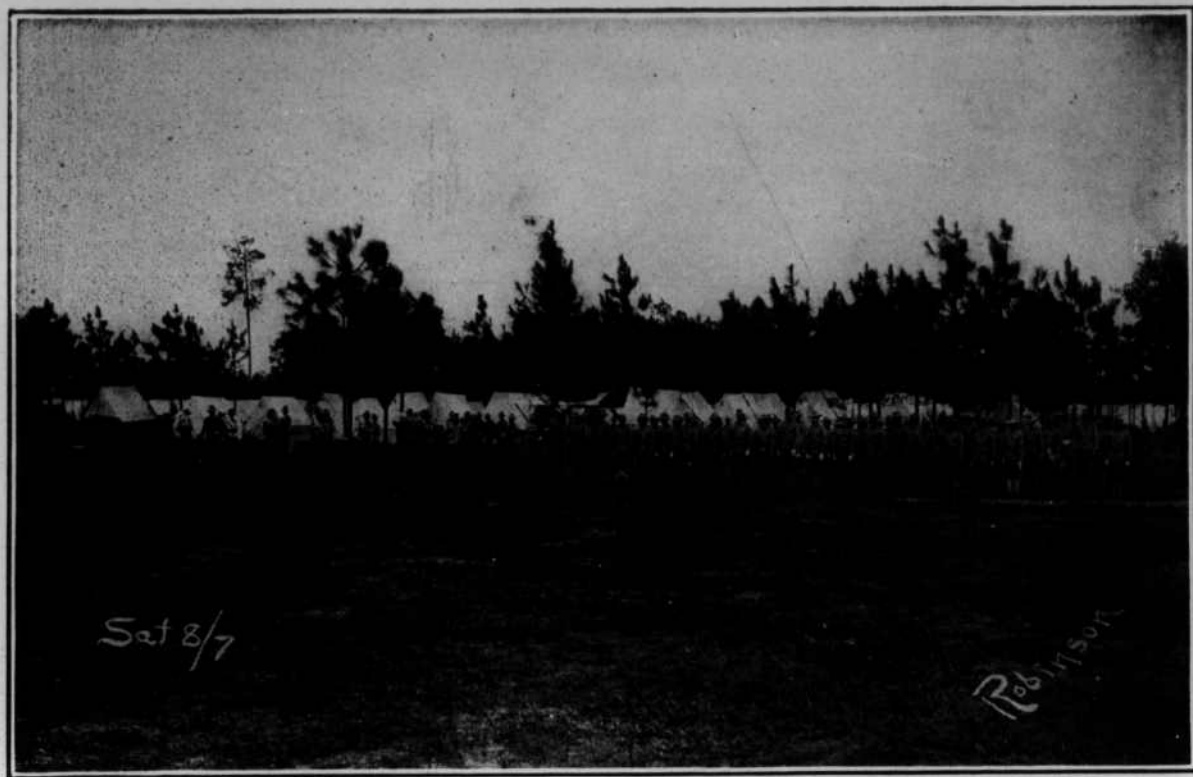
Water was piped from the water works of the town and was good, a stand pipe at each kitchen. No sewer system. The sink for fluids from kitchens were holes dug in the sand, it soon sinking. All garbage and solid matter hauled off. The camp was laid out in accordance with regulations. The sinks for men were kept in a most deplorable condition, and remained so till about three days before encampments were broken up, when herculean efforts were made to impress upon the officers the great importance of giving these matters their personal attention. Conditions then improved.

The men brought to camp besides underclothing, etc., one service and one blue uniform, also blanket, the latter quite light and entirely inadequate, on account of the lateness of the year, it growing quite cold the last two nights in the Lake City camp. Each man was provided with a bed sack which he filled with hay, provided by the Regimental Quartermaster.

Each company had its own mess, regular rations being issued to them which they cooked, all organizations having two cooks, regularly enlisted; the rations in all cases as far as I could see were well prepared, utensils kept clean and general satisfaction given.

The number and nature of drills in the camp of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, at Orlando were—Drills:

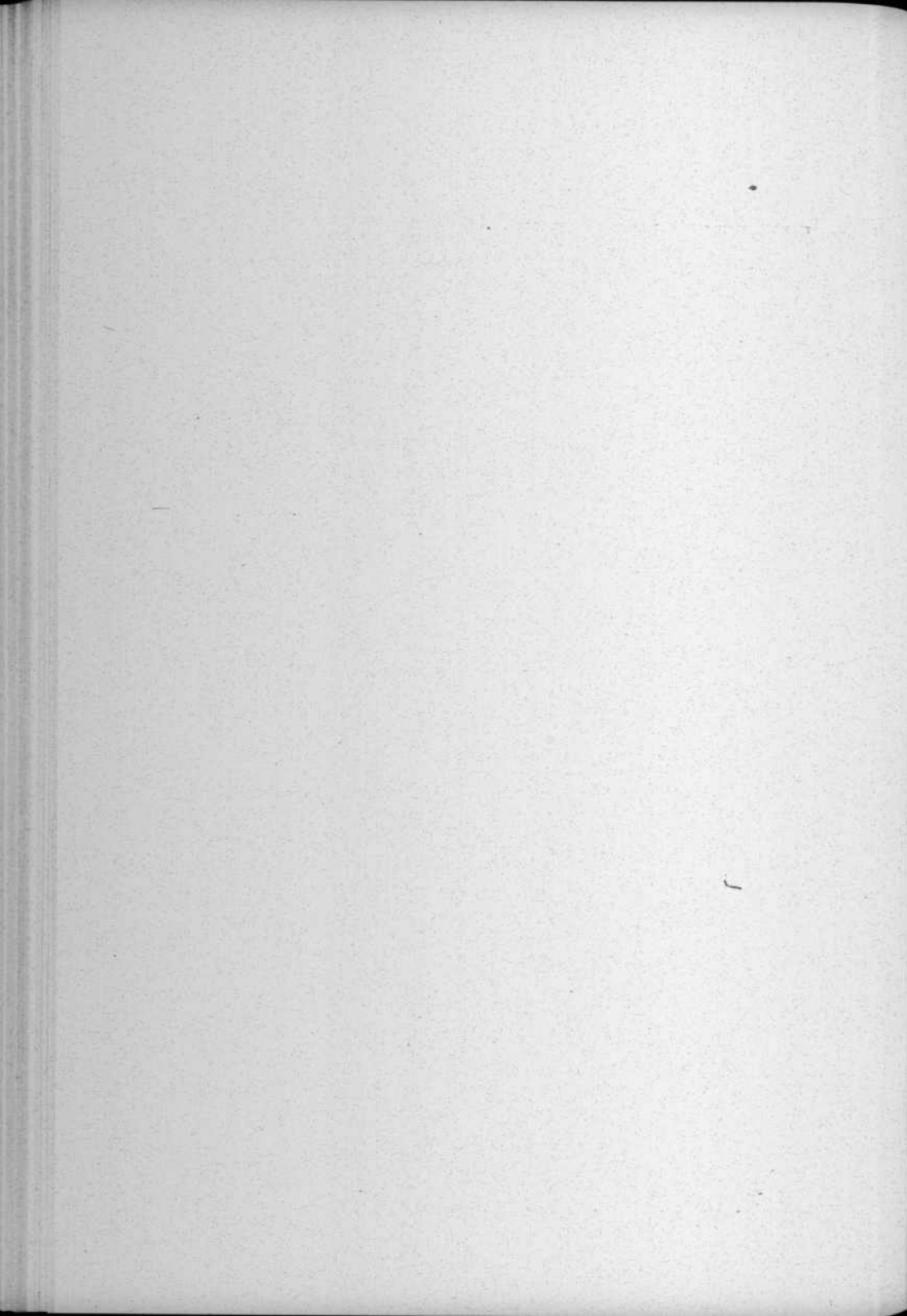
- Regimental, 1.
- Establishing Outpost, 2.
- Battalion, 10.
- Advance Guard, 2.



Sat 8/7

Robinson

GUARD MOUNTING AT "CAMP BRADSHAW."



CEREMONIES.

Regimental Parades, 8.
 Regimental Inspection, 1.
 Regimental Reviews, 2.
 Muster, 1.
 Guard Mounting, 8.
 Escort to Colors, 1.

This regiment showed decided improvement from day to day. No practice marches were had. The men exhibited a good deal of interest in all work, advance guard and outpost being performed with energy and spirit.

FIRST REGIMENT—This regiment, as in the 2nd, showed improvement, but not to such a degree as the 2nd, except in marching, which was better, more of a swing. It was plainly seen that much of the work of instruction preliminary to coming to camp had been neglected, too much having been put off until their arrival thereat. I will say to their credit that a good deal of interest was manifested in their field work. They held, as a rule, two battalion drills each day, Sunday excepted. Each battalion, in addition to their day work, had a short practice march, starting out about 7:00 p. m., taking up rear and advance guard and on arrival at a supposed camp threw out their outpost, using the advance guard, and then relieving them, work satisfactorily performed. Guard mounting was held daily. Three regimental parades were held, and in addition four parades and four reviews were held as Brigade ceremony. This brigade consisted of the 1st Infantry and Battalion of Artillery, composed of one major, one adjutant, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, (one battery) and 32 men armed with two Hotchkiss guns, and two muzzle loading Howitzers—3 reviews, one inspection and one muster.

The men seemed to look upon the event of camp as more of a pleasure tour than one of duty—discipline was extremely poor, seemingly no appreciation of “taps”—in fact, on some occasions, more noise was made after “taps” than before. Discipline was far better in the camp of the 2nd Infantry than in the 1st.

As to courtesy the men knew very little, never having received proper instruction, though I found men anxious to learn. The general fitness as to age and physical con-

dition was good; men seemed to be, on an average, about 21 years. I am convinced that the coming year will show an improvement in all matters, as pains are being taken to call attention to their shortcomings.

Guard duty was extremely unsatisfactorily performed by both officers and men, evidently no instructions ever having been imparted before coming to camp. The 2nd Regiment showed up much better in this respect. In the 1st it was an exception to find a man on post who knew his general orders as a sentinel, the non-commissioned officers about as ignorant as to guard duties. I found the men willing, but the trouble is, too many inefficient officers. Officers who care more to pose as such, than to post themselves in their duties by study. All seemed energetic in camp and some would remain up all night during their tour as officer of the day and guard, and, by personal criticisms, of which I was not sparing, I am satisfied that this camp will bear fruit.

No target practice was held by organizations, but after the close of each camp there was a team shoot at some point near by, which I knew nothing of.

All books of records are kept by organizations and in some instances in fine condition. They have a correct knowledge of the methods of correspondence and record keeping.

The Instructor gave instruction in all drills, ceremonies, and field work, practical and theoretical, had school daily for all officers, besides lectures each day.

The detail of one officer as an instructor in a camp of this kind is entirely too much to ask of any one man. It is stupendous, on account of the lack of study and preliminary instruction on the part of the officers before coming into camp; they exhibited ignorance on many subjects which any ordinary State soldier who was interested in his work would know by careful reading of the drill book, and digesting each paragraph.

The rifles, handle and guard of bayonet, with some exceptions, were in bad condition from rust, the exceptions as to organizations were two recently organized companies, rifles new, and one old company, Company "I," 2nd Infantry, of Key West, had their rifles in fine shape, a condition, which reflects great credit upon its captain, Captain Wolf, as the moist climate of Key West is hard on steel.

Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, who is on duty with the Governor of Florida, was in attendance at both camps, and rendered valuable assistance to the troops in preparation of orders and all paper work.

I am personally under obligations for the many courtesies extended to me by the Commanding Officers of both camps, Colonel Brossier and Colonel Corbett, as well as other officers, especially to General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of the State, a soldier of rare ability, thoroughly posted in his every duty, a hard worker. I have never seen anyone more interested in his profession and am satisfied that if anyone can succeed in bringing the State guard of Florida to what it should be, he can.

I would most earnestly recommend that next year a detail of one field officer and at least three lieutenants be detailed to the camp of Florida as instructors.

Sergeant John P. Adams, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, performed the duties for which he was detailed in an earnest and most satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

FRANK B. McCOY,
Major 17th Infantry.

APPENDIX F.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT HOME STATIONS.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjutant General's Office,
Tallahassee, Florida, March 25, 1905.

Hon. N. B. Broward,
Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Florida.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection made by me of the Florida State Troops at their home stations, under the provisions of Section 60 of the Military Code, which inspection commenced at Pensacola February 13, 1905, and was concluded at St. Augustine March 22, 1905:

Companies "I" and "K," 1st Infantry, at Pensacola, presented a very unsatisfactory appearance, and, as a result of this inspection, it is recommended that these two companies be disbanded. With a total membership of seventy, as shown by the muster-rolls, Company "I" presented only twenty-eight men; and Company "K," with an aggregate membership of only twenty-six, presented sixteen men for inspection. In Company "I" administration has been so poor during the past year that a considerable quantity of public property has been lost. There has practically been no discipline in the organization, as indicated by the number of absentees from the inspection, as well as by the conduct of the men who were present. Company "K" has fallen below the minimum number prescribed by law; and, although the discipline and administration have been somewhat better than in the other company, there is little ground for believing that the organization can be built up and rendered effective. Authority is requested to disband these companies, and it is re-

commended that an officer be detailed to assume charge of all public property in the hands of the troops at Pensacola, with a view to shipping it in to the State Arsenal.

Company "M," 1st Infantry, at Marianna, made a very good appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of seventy men, twenty-eight were absent. There is excellent material at this post for a good military organization, but the chief difficulty, so far, has been inexperience and lack of information on the part of commissioned officers. The conditions are improving, however, and it is believed that the organization will become more efficient within a reasonable time. The rooms occupied by the company at this post as an armory are not well adapted for the purpose, being too small and not having sufficient secure storing room for the safe keeping of public property. The commanding officer has been urged to make an effort to secure more suitable quarters.

Company "L," 1st Infantry, at Apalachicola, made an excellent appearance, though the attendance was poor. Out of an aggregate membership of fifty-four, there were only twenty-nine present. The large percentage of absentees was attributed to the fact that most of the men of this organization are employed in the lumber mills at that point; and during the week in which the inspection occurred, the river was high, and the men had to take advantage of this occurrence to float logs down the river to milling points; and the men so employed were, therefore, unavoidably absent from the post. The armory at this post is owned by the county and rented by the State. It is a brick building, was constructed for an armory, and is well adapted for that purpose.

Company "C," 1st Infantry, at Madison, presented a fair appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of forty-three, there were twenty-seven present. The number of absentees was partially accounted for by the fact that the inspection was held on Saturday night, when many of the men, who were clerks and salesmen, were obliged to be at work. It will be noticed that this Company is below the minimum strength required by law. The membership has been reduced for more than a year past, and I am constrained to believe that the organization does not receive proper support and encouragement from the community. The officers feel doubtful of their ability to recruit the organization, and it may be necessary to disband

it. The armory is located in the upper story of a frame building, in a large hall formerly used as an opera house; lockers have been built, and there appears to be sufficient secure storing room.

Company "E," 1st Infantry, at Live Oak, presented an excellent appearance so far as uniforms and equipment were concerned, but the attendance was poor. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-four, there were forty-one present. The number of absentees was partially explained by an unusual amount of sickness in the community. The armory occupied by this company is entirely unsuited for military purposes. It is a frame building, and insecure. The commanding officer of the post has been urged to secure better quarters.

Company "H," 1st Infantry, at Lake City, presented a good appearance, although the attendance was poor. Out of an aggregate membership of seventy-five, there were only thirty-nine present. It is believed that the large number of absentees was due partially to the failure of the company commander to discharge men who have permanently removed from the post, and those whose terms of enlistment have expired. This is a criticism which can be made not only of this company, but will apply to a majority of other organizations; and such neglect upon the part of company commanders has been the means of giving their organizations a very poor percentage of attendance at this inspection. The armory is located on the second floor of a brick building. It has a large assembly room and suitable store rooms, and the quarters seem to be very well adapted for military purposes.

The inspection of the troops at Jacksonville was held in the afternoon. Company "A," 1st Infantry, with an aggregate membership of seventy-two, presented thirty-four men for inspection; Company "F," 1st Infantry, with an aggregate membership of sixty-eight, presented twenty-nine men for inspection; the First Battery, Field Artillery, with an aggregate membership of sixty-four, presented thirty-three men for inspection; the Detachment of Hospital Corps, with an aggregate membership of thirteen, presented six men for inspection; and the Band of the First Infantry failed to put in an appearance at all. The men of the Infantry companies and of the Battery of Artillery, who were present, made a very good appearance; but the number of absentees, considering the

fact that the inspection was held upon a holiday, when it might be expected that most of the men would be at liberty, indicated an inexcusable lack of discipline in all of the organizations. It is recommended that the Band of this Regiment be disbanded on account of inefficiency and lack of discipline. The members of that organization do not seem to recognize that they are under any obligation to perform their military duties.

Company "B," 1st Infantry, at Fernandina, presented a fair appearance. This organization was without commissioned officers, and was paraded by the First Sergeant. Out of an aggregate membership of forty-five, only twenty-five were present—indicating a lack of discipline and proper management. This Company is occupying new quarters on the second floor of a brick store building. The rooms are better than those which were used last year, but it cannot be said that they are in every way satisfactory. They are too small to properly accommodate the company.

Company "E," Second Infantry, at Starke, presented a fair appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of forty-one, there were twenty-five present. There appears to be a lack of proper administration and discipline in this organization, which will have to be remedied to render the company efficient. The armory is the same as that used last year. It is on the second floor of a brick building, and is as suitable a location as can be obtained in the city, though not in every way adapted for armory purposes. It will also be noticed that this company is below the minimum strength required by law, and unless it can be recruited up to the proper standard, it will be necessary to recommend disbandment.

Company "H," Second Infantry, at Gainesville, made an excellent appearance, though the attendance was poor. Out of an aggregate membership of fifty-seven, there were only thirty-four present. The quarters of this company are the same as were occupied last year, on the second floor of a brick store building, in a large hall formerly used as an opera house. There appears to be sufficient secure storing room, and the quarters are fairly well adapted to military purposes.

Company "A," Second Infantry, at Ocala, made an excellent appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-five, forty-eight men were present. Several of the

absentees were accounted for by the fact that they had permanently removed from the station. Had discharge been given as required by law, the percentage of absentees would have been even smaller. The same armory is occupied at this post as was reported on last year. It is owned by the county and is fairly well adapted for armory purposes, though the assembly hall is not sufficiently large.

Company "M," Second Infantry, at Brooksville, was not inspected. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-one, there were only nine men present. The conditions in this organization are such that I would feel obliged to recommend its disbandment, were it not for the fact that new officers have just been elected who earnestly urged that time be given them to endeavor to improve the condition of the company. At present, there is no indication of discipline or proper administration; and too much cannot be said in condemnation of the manner in which the affairs of this organization have recently been managed. A new frame building has just been erected at this post for use as an armory, and it is well adapted for the purpose. As there appears to be plenty of material from which to draw members, it is recommended that the organization be continued in the service for the present.

Company "B," Second Infantry, at Leesburg, made a good appearance, though the attendance was poor. Out of an aggregate membership of fifty, there were only twenty-seven present. The quarters occupied by this company are in every way suitable for military purposes.

Company "C," Second Infantry, at Orlando, made a very good appearance, though the percentage of absentees was quite large. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-three, there were only thirty-four present. This was partially explained by the fact that a number of the members of this Company were temporarily absent from the city, being engaged in picking tomatoes on the East Coast. The Band of the Second Infantry was not inspected. There were only a few members present—not enough to participate in the ceremony of inspection as a musical organization. There appears to be a lack of discipline and proper management in the Band; and the conditions have been reported to the Regimental Commander, with directions that he place a commissioned officer in command of the organization. There is good material

for a band at Orlando; and for this reason, its disbandment is not recommended unless later inspections should develop that the discipline has not improved.

Company "G," Second Infantry, at Bartow, made a very poor appearance at the inspection, and there was an inexcusable number of absentees. Out of a total membership of sixty, only twenty-six men were present. Unless the discipline and administration in this Company is materially improved, its disbandment will be recommended. The building occupied at this post for an armory is not well adapted for the purpose.

Company "F," Second Infantry, at Tampa, made an excellent appearance at the inspection. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-four, there were forty-one members present. The Detachment of the Hospital Corps, attached to the Second Infantry, was inspected at this post, and made an excellent appearance.

Company "I," Second Infantry, at Key West, had the smallest percentage of absentees of any organization in the State, and presented the best appearance and passed the best inspection in every sense of the word. The uniforms and property were in good condition, and the condition of the arms is deserving of special mention. The rifles were, without exception, in first-class order. The discipline, administration and *esprit de corps* of this company furnish an example worthy of emulation by all other organizations. The armory at Key West is a frame building, constructed as an armory, and owned by the State. It is well adapted for military purposes, and is well cared for and in good condition.

Company "L," Second Infantry, at Miami, presented a fairly good appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of fifty-nine, there were thirty-seven present. The troops at this post are without an armory. Up to the present time, they have been occupying a room in the county jail through the courtesy of the County Commissioners; but it is likely that these quarters will have to be vacated, and there will be some difficulty in finding a building which is adapted for armory purposes.

Company "K," Second Infantry, at Daytona, made a fairly good appearance at inspection. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-four, there were thirty-nine present. The armory at this post is a large frame building, owned by the county. It was erected as an armory,

and is fairly well adapted for military purposes, though somewhat in need of repairs.

Company "D," Second Infantry, at Palatka, made a good appearance. Out of an aggregate membership of fifty-nine, there were thirty-nine present. The armory at this post is well adapted for military purposes.

Company "G," First Infantry, at St. Augustine, made a fair appearance at inspection, though the percentage of absentees was inexcusably large. Out of an aggregate membership of sixty-seven, only twenty-six men were present. This organization did not come up to its usual standard of efficiency.

It does not appear that the commanding officers of the various organizations have a proper appreciation of the importance of presenting a full attendance at this annual inspection; and the poor attendance which developed this year is the chief criticism which may be made, and indicates a lack of proper discipline. In several companies the condition of the arms was bad, and though in many instances an effort had been made to prepare for the inspection by cleaning all of the equipment, there were poor rifles in every company except in Company "I," Second Infantry.

Very respectfully,

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant General,
Major General, F. S. T.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR.

War Department,
The Military Secretary's Office.

MEMORANDUM.

Extracts from memoranda of remarks of inspecting officer in connection with the recent inspection of the organized militia of Florida, by Colonel Stevens T. Norvell, U. S. Army, retired:

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company "A." Men general good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good work in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the inspection taking place on a holiday and in day time. This company has a good target range for all distances up to 1000 yards. Practice irregular. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The captain was the only officer present; first lieutenant absent at St. Augustine; second lieutenant recently resigned. The armory, owned by the county, is an excellent one, and is occupied by this company in connection with other troops in Jacksonville.

Company "B." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection, being clean. Drill and discipline fairly good. The attendance was poor and could not be accounted for. The captain and first lieutenant were both absent for some unknown reason. For such a large town the company is not what it ought to be, and this is probably due to its not being supported and encouraged by the citizens sufficiently. The target range is for short distances; not kept up, and is used irregularly. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The armory is very small; it is rented, and is about the largest hall that can be obtained. Owing to the absence of the captain, who was not in the city, it was impossible to obtain records of the stores on hand.

Company "C." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work, efficient, and would do good work in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection, being fairly clean. Drill (old drill regulation) and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the inspection coming on Saturday night and the inability of clerks to get away. This company is without a target range. The records of the company well kept. This company has a fairly good armory (rented), with lockers, store rooms, etc.

Company "E." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do

good service in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline good. The poor attendance is partly explained by sickness and the inability of the men to get away from their work. This company has no permanent target range; is permitted to fire on one with a range of 375 yards. The company has had practice twice in the past six months. The records of the company are well kept. The armory occupied by this company is not suitable in any way, and is a fire trap.

Company "F." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a very good appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the day being a holiday, and the inspection taking place in day time. This company has a good target range of 1000 yards in extent, but it is used irregularly. The records of the company are well kept. The captain's term of service has expired, and he is now awaiting discharge; the first lieutenant is awaiting acceptance of resignation; both officers being absent, with leave, in the meantime. The company occupies the county armory in connection with other troops in Jacksonville; an excellent armory, with all conveniences.

Company "G." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. The company made a fair appearance at inspection, being clean. Drill and discipline fairly good; old drill regulations used. The poor attendance was due to little preparation for inspection, and to its occurring in the midst of the "tourist season" on the East Coast, when most of the men are actively engaged in work. The company did not show to advantage, for usually it is one of the best in the State. This company has the best target range in the State, being good for all distances. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The armory is a fine one, with all the conveniences; it is a frame building known as the "Opera House," but is a fire trap, being in the most densely business part of the city.

Company "H." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do

good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made a very good appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by inability of the men to get away from their work. This company has a fair target range of about 800 yards; does not practice regularly. The records of the company are well kept. This company occupies a rented armory; very good for its purpose, and is supplied with lockers, store rooms, etc.

Company "I." Little can be said of the men to their credit, the company being composed of as "rough characters as I have ever seen, with very few exceptions. The company did not make a good appearance at inspection, not even being clean. Drill and discipline very poor. The poor attendance was due to a great extent to lack of discipline. Military duty seems to have been neglected. The records of the company are not well kept. There is a target range about three miles from the town, but little use appears to have been made of it. The Adjutant General of the State, who was present, ordered all property turned in with the view of disbanding the company. The company occupies, with Company "K," the county armory, a good one.

Company "K." Men generally good character. The company is not efficient, and is running down in many respects. Will be disbanded in the near future. The company made a fair appearance at inspection. Drills and discipline not good. But little over half of the company was present. There appeared to be very little discipline among the men. Duty generally neglected. The records of the company not well kept. The Adjutant General of the State, who was present, announced the intention of disbanding the company, and, as a matter of fact, ordered the property turned in. This company occupies, with Company "I," the county armory, a very good one.

Company "L." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. The company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is explained by the inspection coming at a time when the men were engaged rafting saw-logs, taking advantage of high water. This company has a poor target range, requiring constant work to keep it in order; be-

sides, it is only good for 300 yards. The records of this company are very well kept. The county owns the armory, and it is a very fine one, with every convenience.

Company "M." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection. The uniforms were worn, though the men made the best possible appearance. The poor attendance was due to many of the men living at a long distance from the town, though the majority of those absent were absent without authority. The company has a good target range; practice is not regular. The records of the company are well kept. This company occupies a rented armory; it is very small, but is fitted with lockers, store rooms, etc.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Company "A." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill very good; discipline good. Absentees are explained by the inability of the men to get away from their work, and several have changed their residences. The records of the company are well kept. The company has a target range three miles from town; a distance of only 300 yards can be obtained. This company occupies a county armory; very good, with all conveniences; about 50x70 feet in size.

Company "B." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a very good appearance at inspection, being clean. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the inspection being attended only by men who could get away from their work. The records of the company are very well kept. This company has a target range on which 1000 yards can be obtained. It has a good armory, with a drill room 63 feet square; is fitted with lockers, store rooms, etc.

Company "C." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a good

appearance at inspection, being generally clean. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the inspection coming on Saturday; the stores were open till late at night, and clerks could not get away. The company is without a target range. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The armory is a fine brick building (rented), and is about 50x70 feet in size; it has lockers, store rooms, etc.

Company "D." Men generally good character; seem zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection, the men being clean. Drill and discipline good. The poor attendance is partly explained by men being at work in the country, this being the busy fruit season of the year. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The company is now preparing a target range of 1000 yards, which it rents for \$25 a year; it will be in readiness in a week. The company occupies a very fine brick armory, with stores and amusement rooms, gymnasium, lockers, etc. The armory is rented.

Company "E." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. The company made a fair appearance at inspection, being generally clean. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly due to sickness and inability of the men to leave their work. This company is without a target range, though it is admitted that a good one can be obtained in the vicinity of the town. The records of the company are not well kept; many of the books are without entries, and there is no clothing and description book, as required by the State. There is no doubt but that the company is suffering from neglect; it has had two captains within a year, and the present one has tendered his resignation, and the second lieutenant proposes to. The armory (rented) is not suitable, but is about the best the town has at present.

Company "F." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline good. The poor attendance is partly explained by men being unable to get away from their work. The company has no target range. Its

armory (rented) is very good, being about 80 feet square. It has lockers, store rooms, offices, and gun racks separate from lockers. The books and records of the company are very well kept.

Company "G." Men generally good character; not very zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a poor appearance at inspection, though fairly clean. Drill fairly good; discipline poor. The poor attendance was due to sickness and men at a distance unable to get away from their work, many being employed in phosphate mines. The records of the company fairly well kept. The company has a target range on which 500 yards can be obtained. The armory is very poor, being in a store; too narrow, and very insecure. It has lockers and a store room.

Company "H." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill excellent; discipline good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the unavoidable absence of men at their work. The company has a target range for 400 yards only, and only for this year. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The company occupies a rented armory; too small, it has all conveniences.

Company "I." Men generally good character; seem zealous in their work; very efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. This company made an excellent appearance at inspection, being clean in every respect. Drill and discipline good. The men absent from inspection were unavoidably so, being sick or unable to get away from their work. The books and records of the company are very well kept. The company is without a target range; has used the one belonging to the post at Key West. The armory, built for the purpose, belongs to the State; it has every convenience, including amusement rooms and a gymnasium. The management of this company has been excellent; it has a large fund which is used for the benefit and amusement of the men.

Company "K." Men generally good character; seem zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection, being clean. Drill and discipline

fairly good. The poor attendance of men was due to inability of men to get away from their work, this town being a winter resort much patronized, the men being connected with railroads, hotels, etc. The records of the company are fairly well kept. The armory is a frame building erected by the county for that purpose. Drill room about 75 feet square; lockers, store room, etc. Somewhat out of repair. No regular target range.

Company "L." Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good service in domestic emergencies. This company made a fair appearance at inspection. Drill and discipline good. The poor attendance was due to inspection coming on Saturday night. Employees of stores could not get away; other men in the country at work. Records of the company fairly well kept. This company is without a target range. The armory of this company is very poor, being badly situated in the upper story of a jail; is small and contracted; has lockers; no store rooms.

Company "M." So far as could be ascertained, men generally good character. Do not seem to be zealous in their work; not very efficient, and would not at present be of any use in domestic emergencies. This company made a poor appearance at inspection, there being but seven enlisted men present—not enough to drill; discipline not very good. It was claimed by the captain that the poor attendance was due to some twenty men whose terms of service had expired; others, orange packers, were scattered over the country at work. The captain appeared rather inexperienced, and his uniform coat was without shoulder straps. The records of the company are not well kept. The company is without a target range. There is a prospect of the company improving. It has a good armory (new), with lockers and other conveniences. It is a rented building built for its present use.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Battery. Men generally good character; seem to be zealous in their work; efficient, and would do good duty in domestic emergencies. The battery made a fair appearance at inspection, being fairly clean. Drill and discipline fairly good. The poor attendance is partly explained by the inspection taking place on a holiday. The

records of the company are fairly well kept. The guns are obsolete. Mounted drills are very rare, from the fact that horses have to be hired. It is only a question of time when this Battery will have to be disbanded, for it is not probable that the State will ever consent to purchase a modern battery, and the allotment is not sufficient to permit it. This battery, in connection with other troops at Jacksonville, occupies a county building built for an armory, with all conveniences; a good armory.

5

APPENDIX "G."

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Statement of clothing and Quartermaster's supplies now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is now accountable for them to the United States).

	Blankets, Woolen.	Blouses, Made.	Caps, Forage.	Cap Ornaments.	Chevrons, cloth, pairs, N. C. S. color, and 1st Sergeants.	Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Non-Commissioned Staff.	Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Color and 1st Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Sergeants.	Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Corporals.	Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Co. Q. M. Sergeants.	Coats, Khaki.	Hats, Campaign.	Hat Cords and Tassels.
Total charged against State of Florida, January 1, 1905.....	10	2179	1627	1692	54	62	50	46	..	12	30	50	10	1622	2093	692
Total received from U. S. Quartermaster Department during year 1905..	..	597	448	483	13	50	62	10	4	8	44	64	8	469	854	991
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....	..	190	119	364	67	112	112	56	4	20	74	114	18	75	189	1483
Total charged against State of Florida, December 31, 1905.....	10	2586	1956	1811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2016	2758	200

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued

		Hat Letters.
		Hat Numbers.
		Leggings, pairs.
		Ponchos.
		Trousers, foot, made.
		Trousers, mounted, made.
		Trousers, Khaki.
		Trouser stripes, N. C. S. and H. C. pairs.
		Trouser stripes, Sergeants, pairs.
		Trouser Stripes, Corporals, pairs.
		Buttons, gilt, large.
		Buttons, gilt, small.
		Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Artificer's.
		Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Cook's.
		Chevrons, cloth, pairs, service, peace.
		Chevrons cloth, pairs, service, war.
		Chevrons cloth, pairs, Sergeants 1st class, H. C.
		Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Sergeants, H. C.
		Chevrons, cloth, pairs, Privates, H. C.
		Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Artificers.,
		Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Cooks.
		Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Sergeants, 1st class, H. C.
		Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Sergeants, H. C.
		Chevrons, Khaki, pairs, Privates, H. C.

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

1200	98	30	15	6	51	3	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	52	1	26	1	
223	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
372	98	30	15	6	52	3	3	2	1	2	23	.....	2	2	1	3	1	4	4	52	1	25	1	.....	.....		
Bed Sacks.																											
Books, Co.																											
Books, Post.																											
Books, Regimental.																											
Bugles.																											
Desks, Field.																											
Belt and Sling for Flags.																											
Camp Colors.																											
National Colors.																											
Garrison Flags.																											
Post Flags.																											
Storm and Recruiting Flags.																											
Halyards.																											
Ambulance Guidons.																											
Artillery Guidons.																											
Field Hospital Flags.																											
Staffs.																											
General Hospital Flags.																											
Hand Litters.																											
Hand Litter Slings.																											
Music Pouches.																											
Ovens ("K. K. K.").																											
Ranges, Field.																											
Stencil Plates, sets.																											

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

291	618	1234	14	16	17	34	1532	1532	125	128	131	262	700	10952	5660	30	34	2	3	2	2	4
23	23	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	227	2	2	2	4	20	588	1135	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	31	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	.....	1	.....	.....	20	1288	237	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
988	610	1218	14	16	17	34	1677	1709	127	129	133	266	700	10252	6558	37	42	2	3	2	2	

CLOTHING AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—Continued.

2	1	1	Altos.
1	1	1	Baritones.
1	1	1	Bassos.
1	1	1	Clarionets.
2	2	2	Cornets.
1	1	1	Cymbals, pairs.
1	1	1	Drums, Bass.
1	1	1	Drums, Snare.
1	1	1	E and b Tuba.
1	1	1	Tenor.
4	4	4	Trombones.
3	3	3	Bags.
15	12	3	Cases.
1	1	1	Baton, Drum Major's.
1	1	1	Saxophone, Alto.
1	1	1	Saxophone, Baritone.
1	1	1	Drum Sticks, pairs.

APPENDIX "H."

ORDNANCE STORES.

A statement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States).

	Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Gatling Gun Carriages, Cal. 45. Model, Nos.	Limbers for Gatling Guns, Cal. 45. Model,	Carriages and Limbers for light 12-pounder guns.	Feed Magazines.	Padlocks and Keys, large, for limber chests.	Padlocks and Keys, small, for axle chests.	Gunners' Haversacks.	Handspikes, trail.	Lanyards.	Priming Wires.	Tube Pouches.	Sponges and Rammers.	Sponge Buckets.	Thumbstalls.	Tompson's.
Total charged against the State January 1, 1905.....	2	2	2	2	15	4	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2
Total received from U. S. Ordnance Department during year 1905.....																
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....						4	4									
Total charged against the State December 31, 1905.....	2	2	2	2	15			2	4	2	2	2	4	2	6	2

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

2			Vent Covers.
2	2		Worms and Staves.
2	2		Artillery Paulins.
4	4		Harness, two Lead Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
4	4		Harness, two Wheel Horses, sets of, Black Leather.
96	96		Springfield Carbines, Cal. 45. Model,
55	55		Springfield Rifles, Cal. 45. Model,
1364	1196		U. S. Magazine Rifles, Model 1898, with Model 1901 sights.
1363	170		Bayonets, Cal. 30.
45	170		Bayonets, Cal. 45.
116	105		Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45.
135	116		Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 38.
47	127		Artillery Sabers.
61	47		N. C. O. Swords.
47	60		Saber Scabbards.
60	47		Sword Scabbards, N. C. O.
2	60		Officers' Sabers.
2	2		Saber Scabbards, Officers.
262	239		Screw Drivers.
166	166		Wiping Rods, wood, for S. R., Cal. 45.
1474	1246		Small Arm Oilers.
146	146		Screw Drivers, Revolvers.
1431	1246		Combined Muzzle and Front Sight Covers.
1364	170		Cleaning Rods, First Section.

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

[illegible]

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

9 A. G.	43	2		45	Waist Belts.																	
43	2	.....	45	Waist Belt Plates, N. C. O.																		
43	2	.....	45	Waist Belts with Buckles, Russet.																		
98	.....	18	80	Saber Attachments.																		
43	.....	.....	43	Sliding Frogs for N. C. O. Waist Belts.																		
69	2		11	60	Hospital Corps Knives.																	
28	.....	.....	28	Scabbards for Hospital Corps Knives.																		
35	.....	7	28	Blanket Bags.																		
302	93	.....	395	Blanket Bag Shoulder Straps, pairs.																		
239	95	.....	334	Blanket Bag Coat Straps, pairs.																		
239	90	.....	329	Canteen Straps, old style, Black Leather.																		
1293	47	.....	1340	Haversack Straps, old style, Black Leather.																		
1306	90	.....	1396	Carbine Slings.																		
91	.....	.....	91	Carbine Sling Swivels.																		
48	.....	.....	48	Saber Belts, old style, Black Leather.																		
44	.....	.....	44	Saber Belt Plates.																		
54	.....	.....	54	Cartridge Belts, Infantry, Cal. 45.																		
85	28	.....	57	Cartridge Belt Plates.																		
120	105	.....	225	Gun Slings, for Springfield Rifles.																		
.....	55	.....	.....	Artillery Saddle Blankets.																		
7	.....	.....	7	Artillery Saddle Cloths.																		
7	.....	.....	7	Bridle Headstalls.																		
86	1	.....	79	Bridle Reins.																		
86	8	.....	78	Curb Straps.																		
86	8	.....	78																			
86	8	.....	78																			

9 A. G.

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

15,000	4,000	35,000	100	7	9	9	15	8	1	20	56,000	120,000	500	500	500	400	180	180	18	18	6	4
.....	.....	.....	200	5	12	12	.....	6	.....	17	15,000	40,000	500	500	500	500	250	250	12	12	1	4
8,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,000	100,000	700	700	700	700	230	230	21	21	.....	.....
7,000	4,000	20,000	300	12	21	21	15	14	1	37	25,000	60,000	300	300	300	200	200	200	9	9	7	8
Revolver ball cartridges, Cal. 45.																						
Carbine Ball Cartridges, Cal. 45.																						
Gallery Practice Cartridges, Cal. 30.																						
Saluting Ammunition, (powder).																						
Texas Targets, 6x6 feet.																						
Target Frames, D. steel.																						
Target Frames, E. steel.																						
Targets, iron, for Gallery Practice, 50 feet.																						
Marking Discs and Staves, mid range.																						
Marking Discs and Staves, long range.																						
Marking Rods, Discs and Brushes, sets.																						
Pasters, Black.																						
Pasters, White.																						
Paper Targets, A.																						
Paper Targets, B.																						
Paper Targets, C.																						
Paper Targets, F.																						
Paper Silhouettes, D.																						
Paper Silhouettes, E.																						
Cloth Silhouettes, D.																						
Cloth Silhouettes, E.																						
Danger Flags.																						
Ricochet Flags.																						

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

600	500	500	Centers for Paper Targets A.
600	500	500	Centers for Paper Targets B.
600	500	500	Centers for Paper Targets C.
50	50	50	Marksman's Buttons.
74	74	74	Sharpshooter's Badges.
72	58	17	Arm Chests, Rifles.
2	2	3	Arm Chests, Revolvers.
23	21	3	Boxes of Cleaning Material.
2	2	1	Officers' Saber Covers.
1	1	1	Puttee Leggings, pig skin, pairs.

APPENDIX "I."

MEDICAL STORES.

A Statement of the U. S. Medical property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(These stores were obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended; being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for them to the United States.)

	Manuals for the Medical Department.															
	Hand Books for H. C. (Smarts).															
	Canvas Bedding Case, 16x22x30 inches, with contents.															
	Case, bedding (reserve).															
	Blankets, rubber, 68x80 inches.															
	Pillow Cases, cotton, 18 1-2x29 inches.															
	Sheets, cotton, 50 to 86 inches.															
	Suits, convalescent.															
	Towels, bath.															
	Towels, hand.															
	Folding field furniture chest, with contents (par. 298).															
	Basins, wash, hand, agate ware, in nest.															
	Buckets, agate ware, 3 in nest.															
	Chest, combined medical and surgical, for detached service, 305.															
	Chests, commode (par 300.)															
	Chests, food, (par 292), without supplies.															
Total charged against the State January 1, 1905.....	5	5	1	1	1	12	24	12	6	18	1	3	1	1	1	1
Total received from U. S. Medical Department during year 1905.....			1	1	1	12	24	12	6	18	1	3	1	1	1	1
Total expended, transferred, and authorized to be dropped.....																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1905.....	5	5	2	2	2	24	48	24	12	36	2	6	2	2	2	2

MEDICAL STORES.—Continued.

2	1	1	Chest, medical, regimental (par 304a.)
2	1	1	Chest, mess, small.
2	1	1	Chest, sterilizer, regimental (par 304c)
2	1	1	Cups, spit, paper.
2	1	1	Desk, field, (par 294).
1	1	1	Hatchets.
2	1	1	Lantern Wicks, dozens.
3	2	1	Lanterns.
24	24	24	Litter Slings and Rings.
2	1	1	Surgical Dressings, in wooden pack- ing box, (par 304d).
7	7	7	Case, emergency.
8	8	8	Case, field operating (par. 306).
1	1	1	Case, general operating (par. 259).
23	23	23	Pouches, Hospital Corps.
9	9	9	Pouches, orderly.
9	9	9	

APPENDIX "J."

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

A statement of the U. S. Subsistence property now in possession of the Florida State Troops.

(This property obtained from the General Government under the provisions of Section 1661, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, being provided through the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia, and the State is accountable for it to the United States).

	Desks, field.	Auger Bits.	Axes.	Box Openers.	Box Scrapers.	Brushes, Counter.	Brushes, Marking.	Brushes, Stencil.	Bung Starters.	Butcher Knives.	Butcher Steels.	Candlesticks.	Can Openers.	Carpenter's Braces.	Cleavers.	Commissary Chests.
Total charges against the State, January 1, 1905.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4
Total received from the U. S. Commissary Department during 1905.....																
Total expended, transferred and authorized to be dropped.....																
Total charged against the State December 31, 1905.....	2	26	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	12	12	2	4	4

2	2	Cooper's Drivers.
6	6	Faucets, Wood.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Pint.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Quart.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Half Gallon.
2	2	Funnels, Tin, Gallon.
2	2	Hammers, Claw.
2	2	Ax Handles.
2	2	Hammer Handles.
2	2	Hatchets, Claw.
2	2	Marking Pots.
2	2	Pint Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Quart Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Half Gallon Measures, XXX Tin.
2	2	Gallon Measures.
16	16	Meat Hooks.
2	2	Meat Saws.
4	4	Meat Saw Blades.
2	2	Nail Pullers.
12	12	Needles, Packing.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Crosscut.
2	2	Saws, Hand, Rip.
2	2	Scales, Counter.
2	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Large.

SUBSISTENCE STORES—Continued.

4	4	Scoops, XXX Tin, Medium.
2	2	Scoops, XXX Tin, Small.
2	2	Screw Drivers.
2	2	Stencil Plates, Brass, sets.
2	2	Steelyards.
2	2	Tap Borers.
2	2	Twine, Cotton, balls.
2	2	Whetstones.

APPENDIX K.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON AC- COUNT OF THE FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE FLOR- IDA STATE TROOPS IN 1905.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
2505	Sept. 4—	Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	\$684.25
2951	Oct. 3—	F. P. Woodward, Agent S. A. L. Ry.....	152.26
3340	Oct. 23—	W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, for J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General...	975.60
4053	Dec. 7—	Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	593.80
4054	Dec. 7—	Florida East Coast Railway Co.....	273.12
4055	Dec. 7—	Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. Co.....	11.26
4056	Dec. 7—	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.....	239.63
4090	Dec. 9—	Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.....	71.54
4408	Dec. 22—	Thomas J. L. Brown.....	6.00
4409	Dec. 22—	Tracey L. Acosta.....	7.00
4410	Dec. 22—	A. R. Merrell.....	7.00
4411	Dec. 22—	William R. Young.....	7.00
4412	Dec. 22—	Raymond Cay.	4.00
4413	Dec. 22—	Merrill Stevens Company.....	9.93
4414	Dec. 22—	J. A. Dapray.	127.80
4429	Dec. 23—	W. W. Helveston.	1.80
171.	Jan. 8—	Capt. A. Forest Burns.....	10.13
518.	Jan. 17—	Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	280.60
519	Jan. 17—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R.....	930.00
541	Jan. 25—	W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, for J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General.....	103.76

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF COMPTROLLER'S WARRANTS ISSUED ON AC-
COUNT OF FUND FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE
FLORIDA STATE TROOPS DURING 1905.

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
104	Jan. 6—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	\$ 21.14
105	Jan. 6—	A. F. Burns, Agent.....	75.00
110	Jan. 7—	Western Union Telegraph Company....	8.41
146	Jan. 7—	J. N. Hooker.	37.50
147	Jan. 7—	W. O. Ames.....	75.00
202	Jan. 13—	Capt. E. J. Hunter, Captain Co. "C," First Infantry.	30.00
205	Jan. 13—	Columbus B. Smith, Co. "C," 1st Inf.....	25.00
206	Jan. 13—	Capt. C. Collins.	5.50
207	Jan. 13—	W. T. Davis.....	75.00
262	Jan. 21—	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
265	Jan. 23—	Capt. C. R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd. Int....	25.00
266	Jan. 23—	Samuel J. Wolfe, Co. "I," 2nd. Int.....	25.00
267	Jan. 23—	John L. Horne, Co. "M," 1st Int.....	25.00
268	Jan. 23—	T. J. Moore, Co. "L," 1st. Int.....	25.00
269	Jan. 23—	E. A. Calhoun, Col. "D," 2nd Int.....	25.00
278	Jan. 24—	George D. Barnard & Co.....	5.00
279	Jan. 24—	L. M. Johnson, for heirs of Davis Tillson.	52.50
280	Jan. 24—	Mrs. D. C. Edwards.....	90.00
281	Jan. 24—	Davis Brothers.	30.00
282	Jan. 24—	R. Mugge.	150.00
283	Jan. 24—	Erastus W. Clark.....	4.35
284	Jan. 24—	J. W. Perry.	60.00
285	Jan. 24—	Southern Express Company.....	6.20
286	Jan. 24—	Daily Capital.	15.32
292	Jan. 24—	Richard M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd. Int....	25.00
293	Jan. 24—	George A. Nash, Co. "A," 2nd. Int.....	25.00
294	Jan. 24—	William LeFils, Co. "A," 1st. Int.....	25.00
295	Jan. 24—	Mrs. C. W. Rogers.....	14.00
306	Jan. 30—	William L. Wall, Co. "E," 2nd. Inf.....	25.00
307	Jan. 30—	Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.....	3.05
316	Feb. 1—	Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.....	20.00
340	Feb. 3—	Capital Feed and Sale Stables.....	1.25
341	Feb. 3—	Miss B. Marcus.....	15.00
478	Feb. 14—	W. Y. Brown, 1st. Lt. Co. "H," 1st. Inf..	25.00
479	Feb. 14—	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd. Inf..	25.00
511	Feb. 20—	I. B. Hilson.....	130.25
514	Feb. 21—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	17.00
542	Feb. 28—	John B. Parkinson, Co. "K," 2nd Inf.....	25.00
546	Feb. 28—	James F. Jaudon, Co. "L," 2nd. Inf.....	25.00
569	Mch. 1—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	53.96

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
574	Mch. 3	—W. O. Ames.....	125.00
575	Mch. 3	—Fanny Shutan.....	60.00
591	Mch. 6	—R. M. Hudson.....	25.00
593	Mch. 6	—John S. Maxwell.....	9.90
594	Mch. 6	—B. B. McDonald.....	9.90
597	Mch. 6	—Harry D. Hart.....	123.45
598	Mch. 6	—Western Union Telegraph Company....	7.31
599	Mch. 6	—J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General.....	166.66
600	Mch. 6	—Franklin-Hudson Publishing Company...	5.40
601	Mch. 6	—The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	5.10
602	Mch. 6	—Miss Clausse Owen.....	23.75
603	Mch. 6	—Southern Express Company.....	1.60
604	Mch. 6	—J. G. Alvarez.....	45.00
605	Mch. 6	—William H. Lyle, Co. "E," 1st. Inf.....	25.00
626	Mch. 10	—Gen. J. C. R. Foster, Adjutant General..	65.12
632	Mch. 16	—Lieut. J. H. Layne.....	6.93
634	Mch. 16	—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	20.00
635	Mch. 16	—Lieut. J. H. Layne.....	3.35
638	Mch. 16	—Western Union Telegraph Company....	3.76
691	Mch. 16	—Marion County	100.00
703	Mch. 22	—Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
864	Apr. 6	—J. Clifford R. Foster.....	118.75
865	Apr. 6	—Lieut. J. H. Layne.....	16.40
866	Apr. 6	—Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	104.88
896	Apr. 12	—Thos. E. Pastuer, Treas. Marion County.	60.00
897	Apr. 12	—J. N. Hooker.....	50.00
898	Apr. 12	—Heirs of Davis Tillson.....	35.00
899	Apr. 12	—T. J. Ivey, Agt. for Smith and Westland..	17.50
900	Apr. 12	—A. W. Barrs, Treas. Duval County.....	240.60
901	Apr. 12	—J. G. Williams, Treas., Escambia Co....	200.00
919	Apr. 14	—Southern Express Company.....	2.53
920	Apr. 14	—John McDougall, Postmaster.....	4.45
921	Apr. 14	—Harry D. Hartt.....	68.25
922	Apr. 14	—Barrett Lodge No. 43.....	112.50
923	Apr. 14	—R. Mugge.....	150.00
924	Apr. 14	—W. T. Davis.....	75.00
925	Apr. 14	—Curtis & O'Neal.....	75.00
926	Apr. 14	—Fernandina Publishing Co.....	6.00
927	Apr. 14	—J. D. Smith.....	30.00
928	Apr. 14	—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	2.51
929	Apr. 14	—The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	3.35
930	Apr. 14	—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	20.00
931	Apr. 14	—Franklin-Hudson Publishing Co.....	3.50
923	Apr. 14	—M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd. Inf.....	50.00
933	Apr. 14	—John L. Horne, Capt. Co. "M," 1st. Inf...	25.00
934	Apr. 14	—G. A. Nash, Capt. Co. "A," 2nd. Inf.....	25.00
935	Apr. 14	—Harry Goldstein.....	75.00
969	Apr. 14	—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.45
984	Apr. 18	—Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
1090	May 4	—W. V. Knott, State Treas., Adj. Gen. Acct.	1,004.55
1108	May 5	—Harry D. Hartt.....	1.00
1109	May 5	—The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	1.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1110	May 5	Mrs. D. C. Edwards.....	90.00
1111	May 5	W. L. Strickland.....	27.40
1112	May 5	N. Stafford Co.....	5.00
1113	May 5	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	8.20
1114	May 5	William Burke	6.00
1115	May 5	Sam J. Wolf, Capt. Co. "I," 2nd. Inf.....	25.00
1116	May 5	Thom. J. Moore, Capt. Co. "I," 1st. Inf...	25.00
1117	May 5	Fred Caldwell, 1st. Lieut. Co. "K," 2n Inf	25.00
1118	May 5	Columbus B. Smith, Capt. Co. "C," 1st. Inf	25.00
1119	May 5	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Capt. Co. "B," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1120	May 5	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	20.00
1121	May 5	J. W. Perry.....	20.00
1122	May 5	Mrs. J. D. Streety.....	50.00
1123	May 5	B. Genovar	75.00
1124	May 5	John G. Collins.....	15.00
1125	May 5	Merrill Stevens Co.....	1.50
1126	May 5	Alfred Donaldson.....	6.00
1127	May 5	E. D. Raney, Agt., S. A. L. Ry.....	.87
1128	May 5	Joseph W. Fowler, 1st. Lieut. 1st. Batt.	25.00
1129	May 5	Joseph W. Fowler, 1st. Lieut. 1st. Batt..	25.00
1130	May 5	E. N. Calhoun, Capt. Co. "D," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1131	May 5	Capt. C. R. Layton, Co. "H," 2nd. Inf..	25.00
1132	May 5	Geo. L. Dancy, Capt. Acting Q. M., 1st. Inf.	50.00
1143	May 8	Stephen Lee, Capt. Co. "K," 1st Inf.....	25.00
1155	May 10	Southern Express Company.....	6.29
1156	May 10	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	8.15
1157	May 10	J. Clifford R. Foster, Adj. Gen.....	8.61
1219	May 16	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
1244	May 24	J. Clifford R. Foster.....	20.15
1245	May 24	Edward Fitzgerald, 2nd. Lieut., Q. M. 2nd. Batt. 2nd. Infantry.....	20.00
1246	May 24	Walker, Evans, Cogswell Co.....	125.00
1247	May 24	R. Mugge.	88.68
1248	May 24	Thos. W. Gary, Capt. Co. "G," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1249	May 24	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	.15
1250	May 24	J. C. R. Foster, Adj. Gen.....	57.73
1251	May 24	J. C. R. Foster, Adj. Gen.....	73.00
1253	May 25	The H. & W. B. Drew, Co.....	1.00
1299	June 3	James Y. Wilson, Capt. Co. "A," 1st. Inf..	25.00
1309	June 3	John G. Collins.....	11.25
1376	June 10	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	13.65
1445	June 15	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	47.34
1446	June 15	Army and Navy Journal.....	6.00
1447	June 15	Western Union Telegraph Company....	1.64
1448	June 15	Otto D. Groff, 1st. Lieut. Co. "E," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1555	June 28	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
1556	June 28	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	20.00
1667	July 5	Barrett Lolge No. 3, F. & A. M.....	37.50
1668	July 5	Curtis & O'Neal.....	150.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
1669	July	5—The County of Duval, State of Florida..	480.00
1670	July	5—J. D. Alvarez.....	75.00
1671	July	5—Mrs. J. D. Streety.....	75.00
1672	July	5—B. Genovar.....	75.00
1673	July	5—The County of Marion, State of Florida..	60.00
1674	July	5—T. J. Ivey, Agt. for Smith & Yestland..	52.50
1675	July	5—Mrs. D. C. Edwards.....	90.00
1676	July	5—L. B. Varn.....	120.00
1677	July	5—Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	60.00
1678	July	5—Harry Goldstein.....	112.50
1679	July	5—W. T. Davis.....	75.00
1680	July	5—J. N. Hooker.....	50.00
1681	July	5—J. D. Smith.....	30.00
1682	July	5—The County of Franklin, State of Florida..	100.00
1708	July	10—John McDougall, Postmaster.....	7.32
1709	July	10—Western Union Telegraph Company....	1.39
1844	July	21—The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	2.00
1845	July	21—Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
1846	July	21—Southern Express Company.....	21.85
1847	July	21—N. Stafford Co.....	53.16
1861	July	31—Capt. M. Henry Cohen, Co. "F," 2nd. Inf.	13.88
1862	July	31—Seaboard Air Line Railway.....	4.15
1863	July	31—F. P. Woodward, Agt. S. A. L. Ry...	46.87
1864	July	31—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.14
1865	July	31—F. P. Woodward, Agt. S. A. L. Ry.....	21.50
1868	Aug.	1—E. N. Calhoun, Capt. Co. "D," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1869	Aug.	1—R. M. Hudson, Co. "C," 2nd. Inf.....	25.00
1870	Aug.	1—W. V. Knott, Treas., for J. C. R. Foster, Adj. Gen.	255.30
1871	Aug.	1—Cohen Bros.	.97
1872	Aug.	1—Army and Navy Register.....	3.00
1873	Aug.	1—W. S. Vansickle.....	2.10
1874	Aug.	1—Sam. J. Wolf, Capt. Co. "I," 2nd. Inf...	25.00
1875	Aug.	1—John L. Horne, Co. "M," 1st. Inf.....	25.00
1876	Aug.	1—A. Forrest Burns, Co. "M," 2nd. Inf....	25.00
1877	Aug.	1—W. I. Lyman, 1st. Lieut. 1st. Batt. Art.	25.00
1878	Aug.	1—W. H. Lyle, Capt. Co. "E," 1st. Inf....	25.00
1879	Aug.	1—F. C. W. Kramer, Capt. Co. "B," 2nd Inf.	25.00
1880	Aug.	1—James F. Jaudon, Capt. Co. "L," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
1881	Aug.	1—Robert P. Carleton.....	30.00
1948	Aug.	7—John McDougall, Postmaster.....	18.18
2073	Aug.	9—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	.28
2074	Aug.	9—Western Union Telegraph Co.....	5.37
2075	Aug.	9—Southern Express Company.....	8.33
2076	Aug.	9—B. C. Abernethy.....	50.00
2077	Aug.	9—J. H. Cook, 2nd. Lieut., Q. M. and Com., 3rd. Batt. 1st. Inf.....	20.00
2078	Aug.	9—Thom. J. Moore, Capt. Co. "L," 1st. Inf..	25.00
2079	Aug.	9—Alfred Donaldson.....	4.15
2080	Aug.	9—M. Henry Cohen, Capt. Co. "F," 2nd. Inf	25.00
2081	Aug.	9—Harry E. Waters, 2nd. Lieut., Q. M. and Com., 2nd. Inf.....	20.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
2082	Aug. 9—	C. R. Layton, Capt. Co. "H," 2nd. Inf...	25.00
2083	Aug. 9—	Columbus B. Smith, Capt. Co. "C," 1st. Inf.	25.00
2084	Aug. 9—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	9.85
2222	Aug. 17—	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
2241	Aug. 18—	R. M. Hudson, Capt. Co. "C," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
2242	Aug. 18—	C. L. Smith, Capt. Co. "L," 2nd. Inf....	25.00
2243	Aug. 18—	Weekly True Democrat.....	7.75
2248	Aug. 18—	Alfred Donaldson.	8.85
2315	Aug. 23—	Weekly True Democrat.....	3.00
2316	Aug. 23—	Walter P. Corbett.....	31.50
2446	Sept. 1—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	2.00
2447	Sept. 1—	Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.....	4.00
2448	Sept. 1—	G. A. Nash, Capt. Co. "A," 2nd. Inf....	25.00
2453	Sept. 1—	Capt. George L. Dancy.....	.80
2454	Sept. 1—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	42.14
2464	Sept. 1—	Western Union Telegraph Company....	28.53
2582	Sept. 8—	Southern Express Company.....	9.13
2618	Sept. 12—	C. H. Dickinson.....	85.00
1619	Sept. 12—	The Weekly True Democrat.....	74.50
2691	Sept. 18—	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
2692	Sept. 18—	E. A. Moreno, 1st. List, and Q. M. 1st. Artillery.	20.00
2693	Sept. 18—	L. C. Yaeger.....	2.45
2723	Sept. 19—	Harvey R. Payne, Capt. Co. "A," 1st. Inf.	25.00
2724	Sept. 19—	Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co.....	15.00
2730	Sept. 20—	F. P. Woodward, Agt. S. A. L. Ry.....	20.93
2860	Sept. 29—	A. B. Dick Co.....	35.00
2861	Sept. 29—	Lieut. Otto D. Groff, Co. "E," 2nd. Inf..	25.00
2862	Sept. 29—	William LeFills, Co. "F," 1st. Inf.....	25.00
2863	Sept. 29—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	1.60
2864	Sept. 29—	Weekly True Democrat.....	12.25
2865	Sept. 29—	Lieut. Harry E. Waters, 2nd. Inf.....	36.74
2866	Sept. 29—	Harry Goldstein.	75.90
2867	Sept. 29—	R. J. Mathers.	20.00
2868	Sept. 29—	Capt. E. E. Philbrick, Surgeon 1st. Inf..	11.00
2869	Sept. 29—	J. N. Hooker.....	50.00
2870	Sept. 29—	Treasurer Marion County, Florida.....	60.00
2871	Sept. 29—	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.....	60.00
2872	Sept. 29—	B. Genovar.	75.00
2919	Oct. 2—	The Capital Publishing Co.....	72.50
2942	Oct. 2—	Smith and Westland.....	52.50
2943	Oct. 2—	Lieut. George C. Horne.....	25.00
2944	Oct. 2—	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	24.10
3114	Oct. 13—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	2.00
3116	Oct. 13—	C. R. Layton, Capt. Co. "H," 2nd. Inf...	25.00
3117	Oct. 13—	W. I. Lyman, Capt. 1st. Battery, Artil- lery Corps.	25.00
3325	Oct. 19—	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
3334	Oct. 23—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	28.69
3335	Oct. 23—	J. G. Alvarez.....	45.00
3336	Oct. 23—	J. D. Smith.....	30.00

No.	Date.	Payee.	Amount.
3337	Oct. 23—	The Swinging Typewriter Stand Co....	4.00
3338	Oct. 23—	Geo. A. Nash, Capt. Co. "A," 2nd. Inf....	25.00
3339	Oct. 23—	W. T. Davis.....	75.00
4003	Dec. 5—	A. Forrest Burns, Capt. Co. "M," 2nd. Inf.	25.00
4004	Dec. 5—	F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd. Inf..	25.00
4005	Dec. 5—	Thomas J. Moore, Co. "L," 1st. Inf.....	25.00
4006	Dec. 5—	R. M. Hudson, Capt. Co. "C," 2nd. Inf....	25.00
4007	Dec. 5—	Harvey R. Payne, Capt. Co. "A," 1st. Inf.	25.00
4008	Dec. 5—	H. A. Newell, Chief Musician, 2nd. Inf.	25.00
4041	Dec. 7—	R. J. Mathers.....	40.90
4042	Dec. 7—	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1.41
4043	Dec. 7—	The H. & W. B. Drew Co.....	36.50
4044	Dec. 7—	Franklin-Hudson Publishing Co.....	13.00
4045	Dec. 7—	Miss Fannie Shutan.....	60.00
4046	Dec. 7—	Harry D. Hartt.....	16.25
4047	Dec. 7—	Travelers Insurance Co.....	120.00
4048	Dec. 7—	Miss Meatrice L. Marcus.....	18.00
4049	Dec. 7—	Franklin County, State of Florida.....	75.00
4050	Dec. 7—	L. B. Varn.....	60.00
4051	Dec. 7—	Erastus W. Clark.....	2.15
4052	Dec. 7—	John McDougall, Postmaster.....	38.84
4075	Dec. 9—	The Capital Publishing Co.....	44.00
4096	Dec. 9—	James F. Jaudon, Capt. Co. "F," 2nd. Inf..	25.00
4415	Dec. 22—	John S. Maxwell.....	37.15
4416	Dec. 22—	Leonard Hayman & Co.....	6.67
4417	Dec. 22—	Mrs. D. C. Edwards.....	90.00
4418	Dec. 22—	The Weekly True Democrat.....	12.00
4419	Dec. 22—	Interstate National Guard Association...	8.00

APPENDIX M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 1 }

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Tallahassee, January 15, 1905.

I. Under the provisions of Section 14, of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, and of Section 61, of the Florida Military Code, the annual inspection of the several organizations of the Florida State Troops, will take place at their respective stations upon the following dates.

Companies I and K, 1st Infantry, Pensacola, February 13, at 8 p. m.

Company M, 1st Infantry, Marianna, February 14, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Co. L, 1st Infantry, Apalachicola, February 16, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters State Troops, Tallahassee, February 17, at 8 p. m.

Company C, 1st Infantry, Madison, February 17, at 8 p. m.

Company E, 1st Infantry, Live Oak, February 20, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Co. H, 1st Infantry, Lake City, February 21, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters, Band, Hospital Corps, Companies A and F, 1st Infantry; Artillery Corps, and 1st Battery, Field Artillery, Jacksonville, February 21, at 3 p. m.

Company B, 1st Infantry, Fernandina, February 23, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Co. E, 2nd Infantry, Starke, March 6, at 8 p. m.

Company H, 2nd Infantry, Gainesville, March 7, at 8 p. m.

Company A, 2nd Infantry, Ocala, March 8, at 8 p. m.

Company M, 2nd Infantry, Brooksville, March 9, at 8 p. m.

Company B, 2nd Infantry, Leesburg, March 10, at 8 p. m.

Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band, and Co. C, 2nd Infantry, Orlando, March 11, at 8 p. m.

Company G, 2nd Infantry, Bartow, March 13, at 8 p. m.

10 A. G.

Hospital Corps and Co. F, 2nd Infantry, Tampa, March 14, at 8 p. m.

Company I, 2nd Infantry, Key West, March 16, at 8 p. m.

Company L, 2nd Infantry, Miami, March 18, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Co. K, 2nd Infantry, Daytona, March 20, at 8 p. m.

Company D, 2nd Infantry, Palatka, March 21, at 8 p. m.

Headquarters 1st Battalion and Co. G, 1st Infantry, St. Augustine, March, 22, at 8 p. m.

II. All staff officers, members of the Hospital Corps and non-commissioned staff officers, will be present in uniform at the time and place fixed for the inspection of troops, and if not residing at the headquarters of their proper commands, will report at the nearest stations of the troops inspected, in order that the inspector may see them.

III. Company and Battery Commanders, Regimental and Battalion Quartermasters, and Medical officers, responsible for public property, will have their retained returns in readiness to present to the inspector on his arrival so that lists of the property can be promptly made out.

IV. The inspection will be made by the Adjutant General, and Colonel S. T. Norvell, U. S. A., retired, who has been designated by the War Department as inspector under the provisions of Section 14, of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903.

V. The following extract from Circular No. 4, from this office, February 24, 1904, is republished for the guidance of all concerned:

"Commanding officers of every grade, at each station of the troops, will at once take steps to bring their commands up to the highest state of efficiency and discipline, and no excuse for failure so to do will be accepted. All enlisted men should be immediately notified through orders of the time and place and should be cautioned as to necessary preparations.

"The inspection will be made in the blue uniform, and Company Commanders will personally inspect their organizations prior to the appointed hour to see that all men are properly uniformed; that the uniforms are clean, with buttons in place, cap ornaments on caps, shoes blackened, and that the men are shaved, and neat in every particular, wearing white 'military' standing collars and white gloves.

"All rifles, including those issued to the men, as well as the reserve supply on hand, should be in perfect order, and free from rust.

"All buttons and brasses must be brightly polished.

"The armories should be in condition to pass inspection for cleanliness, as should all lockers and packing boxes. Uniforms and equipments not in use should be neatly folded and packed, but convenient for examination.

"All Stores believed to be unserviceable, of every character, should be separated from the serviceable property and laid out for inspection. Inventories of the unserviceable stores should be prepared and presented to the inspector.

"Company record books, files of orders, retained copies of reports and all miscellaneous papers will be arranged conveniently to be submitted for inspection."

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 2.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, January 24, 1905.

I. Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following named officer was, on November 26, 1904, retired for age:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Colonel Thomas V. Kessler, A. D. C.

Military Record.

Colonel Thomas V. Kessler was appointed Colonel and assigned as Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Governor William D. Bloxham February 23, 1897, and was reappointed and assigned as Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of Governor William S. Jennings January, 8, 1901.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged from the service of the State:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant Weldon Person, Assistant Surgeon 2nd Infantry, November 30, 1904.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Mellen C. Greeley, Company "A," January 20, 1905.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John Walter Bell, Company "G," January 23, 1905.

Second Lieutenant John F. Seagle, Company "H," January 23, 1905.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Colonel **Henry Bacon**, to be Surgeon General with rank of Colonel from April 5, 1889, reappointed.

Colonel **Samuel T. Shaylor**, to be Judge-Advocate General with rank of Colonel from June 22, 1886; re appointed.

Colonel **Raymond Cay**, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with rank of Colonel from February 4, 1897; reappointed.

Colonel **Harry M. deMontmollin**, to be Commissary-General with rank of Colonel from January 8, 1901; reappointed.

Colonel **William A. MacWilliams**, to be Quartermaster-General with rank of Colonel from August 1, 1901; reappointed.

Colonel **Robert P. Carleton**, to be Inspector of Small Arms Practice with rank of Colonel from June 12, 1903; reappointed.

Colonel **George E. Porter**, to be Chief of Ordnance with rank of Colonel from June 23, 1903; reappointed.

Colonel **Richard M. Cary**, to be Inspector-General with rank of Colonel from July 13, 1903; reappointed.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **Columbus B. Smith**, to be Captain of Company "C," with rank from December 21, 1904, promoted; vice **Dial**, relieved.

Second Lieutenant **Randell H. Rowe**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "C," with rank from December 21, 1904, promoted; vice **Smith**, promoted.

Second Lieutenant **James G. Coxetter**, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the First Battalion, with rank from January 6, 1905, promoted; vice **Benedict**, retired.

IV. To facilitate the business of the Adjutant-General's office, and to avoid over-burdening the various headquarters with papers, correspondence, etc., the following rules will govern in future; except that when the several organizations are united for service in the field this matter will be governed by the provisions of Paragraph 788, U. S. Army Regulations. (Issue of 1904.)

All correspondence by company commanders with Regimental Headquarters will be sent through the Post Commander direct to the Regimental Adjutant. In a like manner correspondence with Battalion Headquarters will be sent to the Battalion Adjutant.

Only such communications as affect them will be sent through battalion and regimental commanders to superior headquarters by company commanders.

All official communications from any station will pass through the office of the Post Commander, and will by the latter be forwarded direct to the headquarters to which addressed, unless the subject matter of the communication be of such character as to require consideration by intermediate commanders.

It is not necessary that every communication addressed to the Adjutant-General, or other superior officer, through military channels, should go to him. On the contrary, it will ordinarily be answered by the first officer through whose hands it passes who possesses the correct information upon which to base a reply.

No communication addressed to any officer of the War Department will be sent direct, but will be forwarded through prescribed channels to this office for transmission.

Resignations of company officers will be forwarded through their company and post commanders to regimental headquarters and regimental commanders will forward the same to the Adjutant-General without delay. Other officers resigning will forward their resignations through their immediate commanders.

Requisition for public funds and supplies of all kinds will be sent through the post commander direct to the Adjutant-General, except that requisitions for blank forms, books, etc., may be sent direct by the officer requiring them. Requisitions by staff officers, must, however, pass through their immediate commanding officers.

The following reports will be mailed direct to the Adjutant-General's office by officers making them:

Quarterly Return and Drill Report, (Copies to Battalion and Regimental Headquarters.)

Semi-Annual Muster Roll.

Report of Target Firing.

Annual Return of Public Property.

Annual Account Current.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 3. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, January 25, 1905.**UNIFORM FOR THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.**

I. The uniform of the General Staff shall be such as prescribed for officers of like grade in corelative corps or staff departments of the United States Army.

II. The uniform of aides-de-camp upon the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will be that prescribed for colonels of infantry in the United States Army; except that with the dress and service uniforms the collar ornament shall be: The device prescribed for aides-de-camp, with three stars on the field of the shield, and in place of the letters "U. S." the abbreviation "Fla." in block letters five-eighths of an inch high. With the full dress uniform will be worn the aiguillettes prescribed for aides-de-camp, and upon the sleeve of the full dress coat, in place of the corps or department insignia will be worn the insignia of an aide-de-camp above the abbreviation "Fla." in block letters one-half inch high. The uniform of the Military Secretary will be the same as is prescribed for a major of infantry in the United States Army, with the aiguillettes and insignia which is prescribed above for aides.

III. The uniform for all officers of the line will be the same as is prescribed for officers of like grades and arms of the service in the United States Army; except, that in the collar ornament worn on the dress and service coats the abbreviation "Fla." in block letters five-eighths of an inch high will be substituted for the letters "U. S.," and, upon the full dress coat, the abbreviation "Fla." in block letters one-half inch high will be worn below the corps or regimental insignia in the sleeve ornament.

IV. The uniform of enlisted men will be the same as is prescribed for like arms of the service in the United States Army; except, that in the collar ornament the abbreviation "Fla." will be substituted for the letters "U. S." Issues of the new uniform for enlisted men cannot be made until supplied from the War

Department, which will not be until after the present available supply of corresponding articles of the old pattern shall have been exhausted.

(Note—The uniform prescribed for the United States Army is published in General Order No. 197, from the War Department under date of December 31, 1904.)

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 4.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, February 4, 1905.

Announcement is made of the death of Second Lieutenant James Nevitt Cook, which occurred at his home in Brooksville this morning as a result of pneumonia.

Lieutenant Cook was born at Brooksville, Florida, January 31st, 1878, was educated at the Florida State College, and at the time of his death occupied the position of Treasurer of Hernando County. He entered the military service of the State as a private in Company "M," 2nd Infantry, at the time of the muster in of that organization, February 11th, 1902, and was appointed Second Lieutenant June 8th, 1902.

The news of the death of this officer will be received with deep sorrow by his comrades throughout the Florida State Troops. As a mark of respect to his memory, the flags upon all State armories will display at half staff to-morrow (February 5th), and the officers of the Second Infantry will wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days. The Commanding Officer at Brooksville will furnish an appropriate funeral escort.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 5.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, March 20, 1905.

I. The resignations of the following officers have been accepted:

GENERAL STAFF.

Colonel Richard M. Cary, Inspector General, for the purpose of accepting appointment as Aide-de-Camp upon the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Colonel C. H. B. Floyd, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from May 20, 1903; reappointed.

Colonel Richard M. Cary, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from July 13, 1903.

Cromwell Gibbons, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 24, 1905.

William B. Young, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

Alexander R. Merrill, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

Samuel Cordes Boyleston, Jr., to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

John Ward Henderson, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

Tracy L. Acosta, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

George G. Brooks, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from January 25, 1905.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Rev. F. E. Hindry, to be Chaplain with rank of Captain from February 20, 1905; vice Whaley, commission expired.

George C. Horne to be First Lieutenant of Company "M," with rank from February 6, 1905; vice Stephens, promoted.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 6. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, March 6, 1905.

I. Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following named officer has this day, upon his own request, been placed upon the Retired List.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel John Neil Bradshaw.

Military Record.

Colonel John Neil Bradshaw enlisted in "Company C, Florida Militia," otherwise known as the "Orlando Guards," in December 1895, and served as Corporal and Sergeant; appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster on staff of Major of the "Second Battalion," in 1887; appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Enrolled Militia in 1894; resigned and accepted appointment as First Lieutenant and Adjutant on Staff of Major of Second Battalion, Florida State Troops in 1895; appointed First Lieutenant and then Captain of Company "C," Second Battalion, in 1895; appointed Captain of Company "C," First Florida Infantry, United States Volunteers, May 18, 1898; appointed Major in Second Infantry, Florida State Troops, August 22, 1899, and Colonel of the same regiment May 20, 1903.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

Thomas J. L. Brown, to be Aide-de-Camp with rank of Colonel from March 6, 1905.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Felix Clement Brossier, to be Colonel during the unexpired term of Colonel John N. Bradshaw, retired, with rank from March 6, 1905.

Major Charles Mortimer Bingham, to be Lieutenant Colonel during the unexpired term of Felix Clement Brossier, promoted Colonel, with rank from March 6, 1905.

Captain John B. Parkinson, to be Major during the unexpired term of Charles Mortimer Bingham, promoted Lieutenant Colonel, with rank from March 6, 1905.

III. An election in Company "K," Second Infantry, is authorized to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Captain Parkinson.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 7. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, May 8, 1905.

I. Before a general court martial which convened at Jacksonville pursuant to Special Order No. 6, dated Adjutant General's Office, January 17, 1905, and of which Colonel John W. Sackett, 1st Infantry, was President, and Captain Braxton B. MacDonell, Brigade Staff, was Judge-Advocate, was arraigned and tried:

Private George W. Conover, Hospital Corps.

CHARGE 1st—Disrespect toward his commanding officer, in violation of the Twentieth Article of War.

Specification 1st—In that George W. Conover, Private in the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, did behave himself with disrespect toward his commanding officer, Major Abraham D. Williams, Surgeon of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, by interrupting and disturbing him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, while in the discharge of his official duty as instructor to the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, by swaggering and disorderly conduct in the presence of other non-commissioned officers and privates of said Hospital Corps.

This at the Military Armory, in the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904.

Specification 2nd—In that the said George W. Conover, Private in the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, did behave himself with disrespect toward his commanding officer, Major Abraham D. Williams, Surgeon of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, by interrupting and disturbing him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, while in the discharge of his official duty as instructor of the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, by propounding to him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, the following questions: "Will you, or will you not, approve of my resignation?" and when the said Major Abraham D. Williams ordered him, the said George W. Conover, to be quiet and not interrupt him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, he, the said George W. Conover, did reply: "I am asking you a civil question and I want a

civil reply. Will you or will you not, approve my resignation from this concern?" all of which occurred in the presence of other non-commissioned officers and privates of said Hospital Corps.

This at the Military Armory, in the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904.

Specification 3rd—In that George W. Conover, Private in the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, did behave himself with disrespect to his commanding officer, Major Abraham D. Williams, Surgeon of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, by saying to him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, when informed by him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, that his conduct and language, that is the conduct and language of him, the said George W. Conover, were insubordinate and disrespectful to him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams as follows: "I don't give a damn," and further by saying to him, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, when he, the said Major Abraham D. Williams, ordered him, the said Private George W. Conover, to leave the drill room, as follows: "You are no gentleman, and I don't give a God damn;" all of which occurred in the presence of other non-commissioned officers and privates of said Hospital Corps.

This at the Military Armory, in the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904.

CHARGE 2nd—Disobedience of orders, in violation of the Twenty-first Article of War.

Specification—In that George W. Conover, Private in the Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, having received from his commanding officer, Abraham D. Williams, Major and Surgeon of the First Infantry, Florida State Troops, a lawful command and order, requiring him "To leave the drill room," did, nevertheless, deliberately refuse to obey said order.

This at the Military Armory, in the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on or about the 17th day of November, A. D. 1904.

To which charges and specifications the accused, Private George W. Conover, Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st Specification, 1st CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
To the 2nd Specification, 1st CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
To the 3rd Specification, 1st CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
To the 1st CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
To the Specification, 2nd CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
To the 2nd CHARGE,	"Not guilty."

FINDING.

Charge I—

Of the 1st Specification,	"Guilty."
Of the 2nd Specification,	"Not guilty."
Of the 3rd Specification,	"Guilty, except as to the word 'God before the word 'damn.'"
Of the CHARGE,	"Guilty."

Charge II—

Of the Specification,	"Guilty."
Of the CHARGE,	"Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court did therefore sentence him, the said Private George W. Conover, Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, "To pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and to be reprimanded publicly."

The record of the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Private George W. Conover, Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, having been submitted to the Governor, the following are his orders thereon:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Tallahassee, May 8, 1905.

The proceedings and finding in the foregoing case of Private George W. Conover, Hospital Corps, Florida State Troops, are approved. The sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

N. B. BROWARD, Governor.

The Commanding Officer at Jacksonville is charged with the duty of administering the reprimand included in the sentence imposed in the foregoing case, and for that purpose will parade the troops at his post on some regular drill night within twenty days from the date of the issuance of this order.

II. The attention of all persons concerned in the foregoing trial is invited to the provisions of Section 41 of the Military Code of Florida, the same being Chapter 5202 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1903.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No 8.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, May 31, 1905.

1. The following order from the War Department is published for the information of the Florida State Troops.

"SPECIAL ORDERS,

No. 105.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 6, 1905.

EXTRACT.

II. At the request of the Governor of Florida, under the provisions of Section 20 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," and of the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, Major John A. Dapray, United States Army, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the organized militia of the State of Florida for a period of four years unless sooner relieved, and will report in person accordingly to the Governor of Florida at Tallahassee, Florida. Major Dapray while on duty herein specified is entitled, under the act of April 23, 1904, to receive the full pay and allowances of his grade. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

1010371, M. S. O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE,

Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

F. C. AINSWORTH,

The Military Secretary."

Major John A. Dapray, U. S. A. retired, having reported to the Governor on May 9th, 1905, his detail for duty with the organized militia of this State is officially announced. He is assigned as General Instructor and Inspector and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain Wm. L. Wall, Company "E."

Captain Fred L. Stringer, Company "M."

11 A. G.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Lieutenant John H. Bland, to be Naval Secretary with the Naval rank of Captain, May 24th; vice Gibbons, transferred.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Wm. LeFils, to be Captain of Company "F," with rank from February 4th, 1901, reappointed.

Quartermaster Sergeant Samuel Charles Harrison, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the 1st Battalion, with rank from March 13, 1905; vice Coxetter promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Smith, to be Captain of Company "K," with rank from May 27th; vice Parkinson promoted.

Wm. L. Wall to be Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster and Commissary 3rd Battalion, with rank from May 30, 1905.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 9. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, May 31, 1905.

I. A team from the Florida State Troops will attend and participate in the National Match which is to be held this year at Sea Girt, New Jersey, commencing August 24th, under the direction of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

II. It is desired that the team from this State shall be composed of the best marksmen in the Florida State Troops, and that the members of all organizations shall have equal opportunity to compete for membership thereon.

III. A preliminary competition will be held on the rifle range near St. Augustine, Florida, commencing August 3rd, 1905, for the purpose of determining the best shots and of selecting a team from the State to compete in the National Match. At all posts where the course of rifle practice prescribed under General Order No. 31, series of 1904, has been pursued to completion, those who have qualified in the First Class will be eligible to enter this preliminary competition. At posts where regular practice has not been held, special local competitions are authorized to be held during the months of June and July, for the purpose of qualifying men for this competition; and all officers and enlisted men who at such competitions fire two full scores of five shots each at two hundred and six hundred yard ranges, and make not less than thirty at each range, will be entitled to enter the preliminary competition.

IV. The Inspector of Small Arms Practice will have entire charge of this preliminary competition and will prescribe and publish rules for the same. All competitors will immediately upon their arrival at St. Augustine report in person to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice at the rifle range, and will present to him credentials from their respective commanding officers in the form of a certificate to the effect that they have performed seventy-five per cent. of military duty during the preceeding year and that they have qualified as required under the third paragraph of this order. By the term military duty, is meant parades, drills, encampments and other duties of a similar nature.

V. The team to be selected will consist of a Team Captain, a Team Coach, a Team Spotter, twelve Principals and three Alternates.

VI. The Inspector of Small Arms Practice will, immediately upon the conclusion of the preliminary competition, certify to this office the names of those who have been selected for the State team. Said successful competitors will be required to remain on the St. Augustine range for practice until the time fixed for their departure for Sea Girt; the other contestants will be returned to their home stations as soon as the preliminary competition has been concluded.

VII. The railroads have been asked to make a special rate on account of this occasion and this rate will be published as soon as it is made.

VIII. The Commanding Officer at St. Augustine will provide tentage, fuel and water for all persons attending the preliminary competition, and will arrange for the transportation of their equipment from the railroad station to the rifle range and return. He will also provide for the maintenance of proper discipline in camp, and may make arrangements for the subsistence of contestants.

IX. The following details to the Florida Rifle Team for 1905 are announced, and the officers will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

To be Team Coach, Colonel Robert P. Carleton, General Staff.

To be Team Captain, Captain Eugene S. Masters, 1st Infantry.

X. The rules and regulations governing the National Match are published in full in General Order 41 from the War Department under date of March 15, 1905, and the attention of Commanding officers at all posts is directed thereto.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 10. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 23, 1905.

I The following Executive Order is published:

STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tallahassee, July 20, 1905.

Upon consideration of the report of the Adjutant-General covering his inspection of the various organizations composing the Florida State Troops at their home stations, it appears that companies "I" and "K" of the First Infantry have fallen below the standard of efficiency.

Let an order be issued disbanding such companies, and arrangements be made for the proper care and safe keeping of all public property which has been issued them.

N. B. BROWARD,
Governor.

Companies "I" and "K," First Infantry, are hereby disbanded. The enlisted men of such companies will be honorably discharged from the service of the State. The captains of such companies will be discharged as soon as a final settlement of their property accounts has been made.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged from the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Henry L. Ezell, Company "B," July 18, 1905.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain John I. Norris, Chaplain, July 20, 1905.

Second Lieutenant J. H. May, Company "L," July 31, 1905.

Second Lieutenant Ardie B. Russell, Company "C," June 9, 1905.

Second Lieutenant Clifford L. Anderson, Company "A," July 8, 1905.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Fowler, First Battery, July 19, 1905.

III. The following named officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the State by reason of the disbandment of the organizations to which they belonged:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant **Edwin C. Dansby**, Company "K."
Second Lieutenant **Samuel R. Greenblatt**, Company "I."

IV. The following named officer has been honorably discharged from the service of the State by reason of expiration of term of commission:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **David McComb**, July 31, 1905.

V. Commissions have been issued the following named officers, and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain **Nelson H. Cox**, to be Captain of Company "H," with rank from July 15, 1901, reappointed.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **A. Forrest Burns**, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank from July 21, 1905, promoted; vice **Stringer**, resigned.

Second Lieutenant **James Oliver Bradshaw**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "C," promoted; vice **Russell**, resigned.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 11.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, July 23, 1905.

I. The following tables showing the prices of clothing and equipage is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect from date hereof. In all cases where property is lost or destroyed and the money value collected from officers or enlisted men, it shall be charged at the prices quoted herein, until this price list is amended in later orders:

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
*Blankets, woolen:	
Standard	\$ 3.49
Light weight (cotton warp).....	2.48
*Breast cords (all arms).....	.52
Breeches, service:	
Cotton, khaki, foot.....	1.14
Cotton, khaki, mounted.....	1.30
Olive-drab, woolen, foot.....	3.47
Olive-drab, woolen, mounted.....	4.11
Caps, dark blue, including bands (all arms).....	1.26
Cap bands, (extra).....	.22
Cap ornaments, (for all arms).....	.07
Chevrons:	
Cloth, dress coat (all arms and grades).....	.33
Cloth, service, peace or war.....	.15
For cotton khaki service coats (all arms and grades),	.30
For olive-drab service coats (all arms and grades).	.32
Coats:	
Dress (all arms).....	5.78
Service, cotton, khaki, (with bellows pockets)....	1.64
Service, olive-drab, woolen.....	5.24
Coat-collar ornaments.	
Bronze (all arms)	.07
Yellow metal (all arms).....	.07
Abbreviation "FLA.," bronze. (Price to be announced).	
Abbreviation "FLA.," yellow metal. (Price to be announced).	
Collans, linen.....	.04
*Gloves:	
Cotton, white	.14
Leather, buckskin	1.33

Hats, service	2.72
Hats, service, cords for (all arms).....	.05
Hats, service, letters for, bronze.....	.01
Hats, service, numbers for, bronze.....	.01
Hats, service, numbers for, bronze (Field Artillery).....	.07
Leggings, canvass.....	.44
Music pouch for bandsmen, large.....	3.74
Music pouch for bandsmen, small.....	3.10
*Overcoats, olive-drab, woolen	14.42
Ponchos, rubber:	
Small size (72 by 60 inches).....	1.45
*Large size, with grommets or glove fasteners (90 by 66 inches).....	2.47
Shirts:	
Chambray	.43
Flannel, olive-drab	1.89
*Shirts:	
Calfskin, black, Blucher style.....	2.23
Russett tanned, marching, Blucher styles.....	2.97
Trousers, dress	3.01
Trouser stripes, cloth (for all arms and grades).....	.40

OLD REGULATION.

Statement of the prices at which clothing procured prior to the establishment of the new uniform will be issued. Until exhausted all issues to the organized militia will be made from these stores. (See Circular No. 3, A. G. O., c. s.)

Blouses, dark blue flannel:

Lined.	2.93
Unlined.	1.99
Coats, uniform dress, foot, made.....	5.81
Coats, khaki service, without bellows pockets.....	.82
Hats, service (old pattern).....	.83
*Overcoats, blue, kersey, made.....	6.44
*Shirts, dark blue flannel.....	1.53
Trousers, kersey, 16 oz.....	2.16
Trousers, khaki, foot.....	.59
Shoulder straps for khaki service coats.....	.03

(*When issued, or may be purchased at prices quoted.)

EQUIPAGE.

Prices at which articles of equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage, or otherwise.

ARTICLE.	PRICE.
Bedsack.	.91
Bugle, Field Artillery.....	1.85
Color belt (olive drab).....	8.50
Color belt and sling.....	2.40
Color, camp and staff.....	2.75
Color, infantry, national, service.....	16.00
Color, infantry, national, silk.....	41.00
Color, infantry, regimental, silk.....	135.00
Color staff	3.10
Company marking stamp.....	3.50
Flag, garrison	23.10
Flag, field hospital.....	2.25
Flag, general hospital.....	3.25
Flag, post	7.65
Flag, storm and recruiting.....	2.09
Flag halliards, garrison and post.....	2.94
Flag halliards, storm and recruiting.....	.19
Guidon, hospital, including staff.....	1.85
Guidons, artillery, service.....	4.50
Guidons, artillery, silk.....	18.00
Guidon staff	2.75
Hand litter	3.62
Stencil plates, set.....	.80
Tent, common, with wall.....	12.74
Tent, common, with wall, complete.....	13.85
Tent, hospital, regulation.....	44.86
Tent, hospital, regulation, complete.....	62.75
Tent, hospital, improved.....	63.64
Tent, hospital, improved, complete.....	96.53
Tent shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half.....	2.18
Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, complete.....	4.89
Tent, wall, regulation.....	20.63
Tent, wall, regulation, complete.....	29.34
Tent, wall, improved.....	22.95
Tent, wall, improved, complete.....	34.73
Tent fly, hospital, regulation.....	14.30
Tent fly, hospital, improved.....	20.76
Tent fly, wall, regulation.....	7.31

Tent fly, wall, improved.....	9.13
Tent pins, common, set.....	.30
Tent pins, hospital, set.....	.71
Tent pins, shelter, set.....	.10
Tent pins, wall, set.....	.43
Tent pins, large, each.....	.02
Tent pins, small, each.....	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tent pins, shelter, each.....	.01
Tent poles, common, set.....	.81
Tent poles, hospital, regulation, set.....	2.88
Tent poles, hospital, improved, set.....	11.00
Tent poles, shelter, set.....	.21
Tent poles, wall, regulation, set.....	.97
Tent poles, wall, improved, set.....	1.98
Trumpet "G," with "F" slide and extra mouthpiece.....	2.21
Trumpet cord and tassel.....	.31

ALLOWANCE OF EQUIPAGE.

	Tents						
	Wall.	Common.	Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Camp Kettles. Mess Pans.
A general officer.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Field and staff officer above rank of captain.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other staff officers, or captain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subalterns of companies, to every two.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
To every three men.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	5
For storage of subsistence stores in every company or battery.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
For each brigade headquarters, one hospital tent or its equivalent.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
For each regimental headquarters.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TENTS FOR THE SICK, THEIR ATTENDANTS, AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

	Tents.	
	Common.	Hospital.
For twelve companies,	5.	1.

IV. Articles listed in paragraphs I and II may be purchased for the use of officers or enlisted men of the Florida State Troops through this office. Orders must be forwarded before the last day of each quarter, as purchases can only be made quarterly, and must be accompanied by postal or express money orders for the amount of the purchase. Shipments will be made by express or freight (as directed) charges collect. Purchases for enlisted men must be made through their company commanders.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 12.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, August 12, 1905.

I. As a result of the preliminary rifle competition held on the St. Augustine range under the provisions of General Order No. 9, current series, from this office, and upon the recommendation of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, the following named officers and enlisted men are detailed to compose the Brigade Rifle Team of 1905:

Captain F. C. W. Kramer, Jr., Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.
 First Lieutenant John W. Blanding, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Fred G. Yerkes, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.
 Battalion Sergeant Major Harry P. Davies, 1st Infantry.
 First Sergeant George R. Seavy, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.
 Sergeant S. B. Kitchen, 1st Battery, Field Artillery.
 Sergeant W. O. Morris, Co. "H," 2nd Infantry.
 Sergeant Elton B. Rich, Co. "K," 2nd Infantry.
 Private Harry K. Jackson, Co. "G," 1st Infantry.
 Private J. Herman Lynn, Co. "G," 1st Infantry.
 Private Henry M. Snow, Co. "G," 1st Infantry.
 Private Charles Slater, Co. "G," 1st Infantry.
 Private Cramer B. Potter, Co. "F," 1st Infantry.
 Private William M. Edmunds, Co. "B," 2nd Infantry.

This team being now engaged in practice upon the St. Augustine range will on August 17, 1905, proceed from that point to Sea Girt, New Jersey, where they will represent the Florida State Troops in the "National Match" and other rifle competitions commencing August 23rd, 1905.

II. All members of the team will be restricted to one hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, and should go provided with complete service and dress uniforms, blankets, wash basin, candle stick and necessary toilet articles.

III. The following details have previously been announced:

To be Team Coach—Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

To be Team Captain—Captain Eugene Masters, 1st Infantry.

The Team Coach will have entire charge of all matters relative to the target work of the team, and will, prior to the commencement of the competition at Sea Girt, designate the twelve persons who are to compose the actual shooting team. He will also appoint, from among those available, a Team Spotter.

The Team Captain will have command of the team and is charged with its discipline and management.

IV. The members of the team will receive the pay allowed under Section 53 of the Military Code, and, in addition, will be allowed \$1.50 per day as extra travel pay for each day of actual travel between St. Augustine and Sea Girt. Railway transportation will be supplied through the Adjutant-General's office.

V. Major John A. Dapray, U. S. Army retired, on duty with the Florida State Troops as General Inspector and Instructor, will on August 12, 1905, proceed to Sea Girt, New Jersey, via Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and in connection with the participation of the team from this State in the "National Match" and other rifle competitions, will execute the verbal instructions given him, and will render the team such counsel and assistance as may be necessary, making report of his observations to this office.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 13. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office.

Tallahassee, August 12, 1905.

I. Commissions have been issued the following-named officers. and they are assigned as follows:

GENERAL STAFF.

Captain Walter Provost Corbett, to be Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel, from August 5, 1905; promoted, vice Cary, transferred.

FIRST INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Harvey R. Payne, to be captain of Co. "A," with rank from August 9, 1905; promoted, vice Wilson, relieved.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Rev. William W. DeHart, to be Chaplain with rank of Captain from August 11, 1905; vice Norris, resigned.

G. Duncan Brossier, to be First Lieutenant of Co. "L," with rank from June 10, 1905; vice McComb discharged.

John Donald Cameron Morris, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion, with rank from July 21, 1905; vice Smith, promoted.

Allen Graham, to be Second Lieutenant of Co. "H," with rank from July 27, 1905; vice Seagle, resigned.

John T. Hammond, to be Second Lieutenant of Co. "C," with rank from July 28, 1905; vice Bradshaw, promoted.

II. Upon the report of the Commanding Officer of Co. "F," Second Infantry, that Private George Hay of such company has deserted by unlawfully absenting himself from his command beyond the period prescribed for absence without leave, it is ordered that the said Private George Hay, of Tampa, be this day dropped from the rolls of the Florida State Troops as a deserter.

By command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 14.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, August 21, 1905.

I. The following table showing the relation existing between the sizes of Clothing issued by the United States Quartermaster Department and the commercial sizes is published for the information of all concerned:

Quartermaster's Department size numbers:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blue blouses, lined and unlined:												
Size of neck.....inches	16	16½	16¾	17½	18¼	18¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Size of breast.....inches	34	35	36	38	40	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caps, forage.....trade size	6¾	6¾	7	7½	7¾	7¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coats:												
Field uniform (khaki) size of neck.....inches	15	15	15½	15¾	16	15½	17	17½	..	..	..	..
Field uniform (khaki) breast measure.....inches	34	35	36	37	38	40	42	44	..	..	..	..
£ Dress uniform, foot and mounted, size of neck.....inches	15¼	15¾	16	17	17½	18¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
£ Dress uniform, foot and mounted, breast measure.....inches	35	36½	38	40	41	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hats, campaign.....trade size	6¾	6¾	7	7½	7¾	7¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leggings, top, around calf.....inches	15¾	15¾	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Overcoats:												
Collar.....inches	17	17½	18½	19½	20	20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breast.....inches	36	38	41	44	45	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Shirts:												
Chambray, collar.....inches	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	..	..	..	..
Chambray, breast.....inches	43	45	47	49	51	53	54	55	..	..	..	..
Dark blue flannel, collar.....inches	15	15½	16¼	17	17½	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahki, collar.....inches	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18	..	..	..	..
Kahki, breast.....inches	43	45	47	49	51	53	54	55	..	..	..	..
Trousers:												
Field uniform (kahki) waist.....inches	31	32	33	34	34	36	38	40	42	43	..	..
Field uniform (kahki) inseam.....inches	31	32	33	32	34	34	32	32½	33	34	..	..
Kersey, waist.....inches	31	32	32	32	33	33	34	34	36	36	38	40
Kersey, inseam.....inches	31	30	33	32	31	34	32	35	32	33	34	33

(* Note: Not issued. May be purchased as provided in General Order No. 11, A. G. O., current series.

£ NOTE: Not yet available for issue to the organized militia.)

II. All uniforms and equipment issued the Florida State Troops are obtained from the War Department under the national appropriation for arming and equipping the militia. The allotment of this appropriation to this State is too small to admit of issuing clothing in quantities to company commanders and others to be kept on hand by them and issued to enlisted men as required, therefore a surplus supply of clothing should not be required for.

Before making up requisitions for clothing company commanders should have the exact measure of each soldier taken, and by referring to the foregoing table should order by the Quartermaster's Department numbers. A copy of this order should be pasted in the Company Clothing and Descriptive Book for ready reference.

III. All other tables of measurement which may have been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office prior to the date of this order should be destroyed to avoid confusion in future.

By command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 15. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, August 21, 1905.

I. The petition of Captain William W. Flournoy and other residents of DeFuniak Springs to be organized, equipped and mustered into the State military service as a company of infantry having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been mustered in by Colonel Walter P. Corbett, Inspector-General, on August 17, 1905, they are hereby organized and designated as Company "K," First Infantry.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Ozmer, Co. "B," August 17, 1905.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Second Lieutenant Creswell M. Barton, 1st Battery, Field Artillery, August 19, 1905.

III. Commission has been issued the following named officer and he is assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

William W. Flournoy, to be Captain of Co. "K," with rank from August 14, 1905.

By command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
 Adjutant-General,
 Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 16.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 2, 1905.

I. The annual tour of field service of the Brigade of Florida State Troops will this year be performed by regiment. The Second Infantry will encamp at Orlando, and the units of that command will proceed from their home stations so as to reach the regimental rendezvous before noon of Thursday, October 5, 1905. The First Infantry and the Artillery Corps will encamp at Lake City, and the units of such commands will proceed from their home stations so as to reach the place of rendezvous not later than noon of Monday, October 16, 1905. Upon arrival at Lake City the Major of Artillery will report with his command to the Commanding Officer, First Infantry.

The field exercises to be participated in by the regiments of infantry and the Artillery Corps will cover a period of eight days, inclusive, at the end of which time commanding officers will direct the return of each command to its home station.

II. The Adjutant-General will furnish the necessary railroad and water transportation, over routes to be designated by him, and application therefor should be made not later than Sept. 20, 1905. Transportation will be furnished through the commanding officer at each post, to whom company commanders should report the exact number of officers and enlisted men to be moved. Field and staff officers, medical officers, and officers or non-commissioned officers in charge of bands and of detachments of the Hospital Corps should apply to their post commander for transportation, except where such officers or enlisted men do not reside at established posts, when such application should be made direct to the Adjutant-General. The regulations prescribed by General Order No. 20, A. G. O., series of 1904, will govern the issue and use of transportation requests for the movements directed under this order.

III. Necessary wagon transportation will be supplied at each regimental rendezvous through regimental Quartermasters.

IV. The allowance of baggage for officers will be limited to one small box or trunk, horse equipment, roll of bedding, field folding cot, chair and table, the total weight of which will not exceed, for field and staff officers, 150 pounds, and for all other officers 100 pounds. Under no circumstances will any cots, chairs or tables except of folding pattern, be moved by means of State transportation. The baggage of enlisted men will be limi-

tended to the equipment carried on the person and the articles contained in the shelter tent roll.

V. The troops will go into camp in service uniform, and will carry with them the dress uniform, complete. Each enlisted man will carry his rifle, or other prescribed arm, and corresponding equipment, haversack—complete with mess outfit, canteen and shelter tent roll, the latter containing bedsack, blanket, extra uniform and underclothing, together with such necessary toilet articles as can be carried therein.

VI. Officers will take with them all books and records of their commands, together with retained copies of all reports, files of orders, etc., all of which should be carried in the field desk. No ammunition or surplus supplies will be taken to the places of encampment.

VII. Unless specially exempted by the camp commanders, all field and staff officers and officers of the First Battery, Field Artillery, will be required to provide themselves with the mounts necessary to the proper performance of their duties, and an allowance of one dollar per diem for horse hire will be made all officers who are required to be and are mounted.

VIII. Subsistence stores will be supplied through the Commissary-General, and Quartermaster's supplies through the Quartermaster-General, who will establish offices at Orlando and Lake City, respectively, during the term of each encampment. The commanding officers of the regiments of infantry and of the Artillery Corps will forward to this office, not later than September 20, 1905, estimates for subsistence stores and quartermaster's supplies.

IX. No purchase of any character to be paid for by the State will be made on account of these encampments except such as are specifically authorized by the Adjutant-General.

X. The commanding officer of each regiment should make arrangements for the organization of an officers' mess. If required, tents for this purpose will be temporarily issued on memorandum receipt by the Quartermaster General. Under no circumstances will officers mess with the enlisted men.

XI. Only regularly commissioned and enlisted members of the Florida State Troops will be permitted to participate in these encampments, and commanding officers who provide transportation (at the public expense) for or issue military property to any other persons, or permit them to go into camp and participate in the drill, ceremonies and exercises, will be subject to trial by court-martial for disobedience of orders. Officers-elect who have not been duly commissioned, will not attend these encamp-

ments unless they be enlisted men, when they must serve in that capacity.

XII. Commanders of companies, and all officers traveling with troops, will be held rigidly accountable for the conduct of the men of their commands en-route to and from each rendezvous named in this order. Unruly and disorderly conduct will not be countenanced, and should breaches of discipline occur, not only the participants, but the officers over them will be summarily dealt with. Every person in the military service is charged with the duty of promptly reporting the name of any officer, or soldier who may be guilty of ungentlemanly (and therefore unsoldierly) conduct.

XIII. Participation in these encampments is a military duty required under authority of law of every member of the commands covered by this order and the attendance of every officer and enlisted man will be required, excuses being granted only for most imperative reasons. In this connection attention is invited to General Order No. 19, A. G. O., series of 1904, the provisions of which will apply. The commanding officer of each regiment, and of the Artillery Corps, will make special report to this office of the name of each officer absent, with the cause of such absence. Where either officers or enlisted men are absent without leave charges should be promptly preferred against them by their immediate commanding officers. Should any company go into camp with less than two-thirds of its actual strength, or should the number present be less than the minimum number required under the law and regulations to compose such organization, the fact will be regarded as sufficient ground for recommending its disbandment.

XIV. With the exception of such as are re-enlisted, no soldier will be taken to camp who has not received armory drill, and instruction in "the school of the soldier" and guard duty for at least four weeks prior to the encampment, and no officer or soldier will be provided with transportation to camp who cannot remain for more than three consecutive days.

XV. The commanding officers of the regiments of infantry, and the Major of Artillery, will issue the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect and will require the strictest compliance with its every provision, making this the subject of careful investigation.

XVI. Upon arrival in camp the Colonel of the Second Infantry, and the Colonel of the First Infantry, will each, respectively, issue the necessary orders prescribing the routine of duty and

such courses of instruction and field work as may be ordered by the Brigade Commander; they will secure the safety and proper care of all public property, and will maintain good order and discipline at all times in camp and its surroundings by all the troops under their command. Before breaking camp they will cause the grounds which have been occupied to be thoroughly policed by their commands. As soon after the termination of these encampments as possible they will each make written report to this office of the duty performed by the troops under them, embracing therein such suggestions and recommendations as they may deem to be for the good of the service.

By command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 17. }

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 2, 1905.

I. The Brigadier General commanding the Brigade of Florida State Troops will prescribe such course of instruction and program of field exercises for the troops ordered into camp under General Order No. 16, current series from this office, as in his judgment will best promote their efficiency. He will also visit and inspect the troops while they are in the field, timing his visit to the Second Infantry so as to occur not later than October 8, and his visit to the First Infantry and Artillery Corps so as to occur not later than October 18, 1905.

Transportation will be supplied through the office of the Adjutant-General.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 18.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 2, 1905.

I. The following rules and regulation are published for the government and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

Appointment, Election and Promotion of Commissioned Officers.

25. Notices of appointments and promotions are issued through the Adjutant-General of the State.

26. Promotions above the grade of major will be made as far as practicable according to seniority; subject to the prescribed examinations.

27. When a vacancy occurs, except by expiration of commission, among the majors of infantry, a successor shall be elected from among the captains of the regiment residing in the district of the battalion for which such major is chosen, by such captains and the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Company or battery officers will be elected by the members of their respective organizations who, during the six months immediately preceding the election, shall have performed not less than 60 per cent of the duty required of them, and who shall not be indebted at the time to the company or battery. The appointment of all regimental and battalion staff officers will be made upon recommendation of their immediate commanding officers.

28. No election of a major or captain shall be held until authorized by order of the Adjutant-General. Elections may be called by company or battery commanders for the purpose of filling vacancies in the grade of first or second lieutenant.

29. The order calling for the election of a major will detail an officer, who is not affected by the election, or eligible to the office, to act as inspector, and will designate the date by which all votes must be received by said inspector. Officers entitled to vote will do so by delivering or mailing their ballots to the inspector, which ballots should show the name of the officer voted for and be signed by the officer voting. On the day following the close of the ballot the inspector will canvass the votes received and certify the result to the Adjutant-General and the Colonel of the regiment in which the election occurs. The certificate sent the Adjutant-General should be accompanied by the original ballots cast.

30. Whenever the election of a company officer is authorized, the commanding officer of the company shall call a meeting for the purpose of holding such election, and of filling any vacancy that may be caused thereby, and he shall notify the qualified electors of said company who are within the county of the time, place and object of said meeting. The election shall be by ballot, and a majority of the ballots cast shall be necessary to an election; provided, that at least fifty per cent of the qualified electors of the company shall be present and voting. In the event that the first ballot does not result in an election only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be balloted for thereafter. The senior officer shall preside, and shall appoint three tellers to receive and count the ballots cast. The result of the election shall be certified by the presiding officer, attested by the tellers, direct to the Adjutant-General, which certificate shall be in the following form:

To the Adjutant-General:

I hereby certify that a meeting for the purpose of electing a first lieutenant of the company, and of filling any vacancy caused thereby, was called by the commanding officer of said company for the 3rd of February, A. D. 1905, and all the qualified electors of said company who were within the county were notified of the time, place and object of said meeting. There were twenty-six qualified electors present, and said election was in all respects fairly and impartially conducted, and all the votes cast were so cast by qualified electors of said company.

For the office of first lieutenant, Second Lieutenant John Doe received fourteen votes, and Sergeant Richard Roe received twelve votes; and Second Lieutenant John Doe, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected as first lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops.

For the office of second lieutenant of said company, made vacant by the above election, Sergeant Richard Roe received sixteen votes, and Corporal John Smith received eleven votes; and Sergeant Richard Roe having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected as second lieutenant of Company B, Second Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops.

Witness my hand:

Thomas Jones,

Captain, Co. B, Second Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.

Attest: Corporal Alexander Brown,

Private Xavier Smith,

Private Richard Roe,

Tellers.

EXAMINATIONS.

31. No officer, except such as are exempt by law, shall be commissioned, consequent upon an original appointment or election, until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of examiners as to his capacity, general qualifications and knowledge of military affairs proportionate to the requirements of the office for which he has been selected.

32. No officer of the line shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of major until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his qualifications and fitness for that office.

33. If the chief of any department, or any commanding officer, has reason to believe that any officer under him is unfit for practical service by reason of incompetency, he shall report such fact to the Adjutant-General, requesting that such officer be ordered before a board for examination.

34. Any non-commissioned officer, after having served two years in the Florida State Troops, may apply to the Adjutant-General, through his immediate commanding officer, for examination as to his qualifications and fitness to hold commission in the Florida State Troops, and, the Commander-in-Chief approving, a board shall be convened. If he passes the required examination he shall have the title of "Candidate" prefixed to that of his rank on all rolls, returns, orders, and correspondence, and he will be entitled to this privilege as long as he maintains the specially honorable position of "Candidate." Subject to physical examination at the time, he will be eligible for two years to commission to any grade up to and including that of captain without further examination.

35. Immediately upon the receipt at the Adjutant-General's office of the return of an election, or nomination for the appointment of an officer, a board for his examination, consisting of not less than two officers, the members of which shall be senior to the candidate in rank, shall be convened at once, unless the candidate should ask for a delay for a period not exceeding sixty days, for the purpose of preparing himself, in which case the request will be granted. Medical officers are excepted from the examination provided for above, but will be examined as provided for hereafter.

36. The Surgeon-General and the surgeons of the Medical Department are constituted a board for the examination of candidates for commission in the Medical Department. The scope of the examination will include morals, habits, physical and professional qualifications of the candidates, and their general apti-

tude for service; and the board will report unfavorably should it have a reasonable doubt in any of these particulars. A candidate must be a citizen of the State of Florida, between twenty-two and forty-five years of age, except in the case of those who have served honorably in the Army of the United States, either as volunteers or as acting assistant (contract) surgeons. It will not be necessary for a candidate to appear in person before the board, but he will be required to forward to the Surgeon-General the certificate of two regular practicing physicians of the community in which he resides to the effect that they know him to be of sound health and good character; that they, or one of them, has examined him and find him to be physically qualified for military service; that he is a graduate of some recognized medical college (naming the college); that he has passed the examination required by the law of this State, and that he is a regular practitioner. When the papers of a candidate have been passed upon by the members of the medical examining board, or not less than two members of the same, said papers, with the recommendation of the board thereon, will immediately be certified to the Adjutant-General.

37. Candidates appearing before boards will first be examined physically; failing in this, the examination need proceed no further, the board reporting the facts. If there be no medical officer upon the board, a certificate from a resident physician may be accepted and will be appended to the proceedings.

38. Every candidate for original appointment will submit a communication, in his own writing and language, embodying the following facts: Date and place of birth; residence, occupation, name of any school or college which he may have attended or from which he may have graduated, and a complete statement of any previous military service. The writer will address the communication to the president of the board, and will sign it with his full name. The board will consider the communication in determining his efficiency in spelling, writing and grammar.

39. The Board will proceed with the examination in the following order:

Elementary Examination:

1. Grammar, relative weight, 3.
2. Arithmetic, relative weight, 3.
3. Geography, relative weight, 2.
4. History, relative weight, 2.

Professional Examination:

5. Administration, relative weight, 3.
6. Drill Regulations, relative weight, 4.
7. Small Arms Firing Regulations, relative weight, 1.
8. Manual of Guard Duty, relative weight, 3.
9. State Military Code and Regulations, relative weight, 3.

The standard of each subject being one hundred per cent. the general average of the candidate may be obtained by multiplying by its relative weight the percentage allowed him upon each subject, and dividing the sum of the resultant products by the sum of the relative weights; the quotient being the general average.

40. Candidates for appointment to staff positions shall be examined upon additional subjects. Commissioned officers who are nominated for transfer to staff positions shall be examined as follows: For Quartermasters, upon the State Regulations relating specially to money and property accountability and transportation; Quartermaster's manual, and office administration, including the preparation and use of prescribed forms. For Commissaries, upon the State Regulations relating specially to money and property accountability; Subsistence Manual; Hand Book of Subsistence stores and office administration, including the preparation and use of prescribed forms. Blanks should be furnished, and the officer undergoing examination required to exemplify their use.

41. Officers examined for promotion will only undergo the professional examination, and the examination of all officers in drill regulations will be confined to their own branch of the service and for the commands for which they are being examined; they must also have read and have some general knowledge of "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," and "Organization and Tactics."

42. In all examinations a candidate must attain at least a general average of seventy-five per cent. If any suspicion of dishonesty, intemperance or other immorality appear, in regard to a candidate before a board, it shall be stated to him, and he shall be required to satisfy the board that such suspicion is unfounded. If such suspicion is not removed, he shall be declared incompetent by the board.

43. If upon his first examination a candidate fails to pass and the board before which he appeared shall recommend that he be given a second examination, the Adjutant-General of the State may authorize it; Provided, That the second examination must be taken within thirty days from the date of the first examination. If any candidate fails to appear before a board

at the time set for the examination, unless prevented by illness or some cause over which the candidate had no control, the president of the board shall so report to the Adjutant-General of the State and the candidate shall be considered to have failed to qualify.

44. A report upon the examination of a candidate must be agreed in and signed by not less than a majority of the board; and must show the date upon which the examination was concluded by the candidate. Forms for reports on examinations will be supplied upon application to the Adjutant-General's office.

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

63. A resignation by an officer will be forwarded by his commanding officer through prescribed channels to the Adjutant-General of the State for the decision of the Governor and intermediate commanders will endorse thereon their recommendations. Until duly accepted the officer will not be considered as out of service.

64. A resignation tendered under charges will be forwarded, accompanied by a copy of such charges, or, in absence of written charges, by a report of the case. All correspondence with the office of the Adjutant-General of the State on the part of the officer who tenders the resignation, will be conducted through prescribed channels.

65. Leave of absence will not be granted on tender of resignation unless the resignation be unconditional and immediate. When leave is requested, the officers address shall accompany the resignation.

66. Upon approval of the commanding officer of the brigade, or of any regiment, of the resignation of an officer who is accountable for public funds or property, an order will be issued by such commander relieving the officer from duty and designating some other officer to receive the public funds and property in possession of the officer so resigning. A copy of such order will be forwarded, with the officer's letter of resignation to the Adjutant-General of the State. If the resignation is not accepted the officer will be returned to duty. Under no circumstances will the resignation of an officer accountable for public property be accepted until he shall have relieved himself of such accountability.

67. An officer resigning on account of physical disability must submit with his resignation a certificate of a medical officer of the State troops, or of other reputable physician, showing the extent of his disability.

II. Articles V, VI, VII and VIII, Laws and Regulations Governing the Florida State Troops, (1895), General Orders Nos. 8 and 9, A. G. O., series of 1901, and General Orders Nos. 15 and 16, A. G. O., series of 1903, are hereby rescinded.

By Command of the Governor.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 19.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 5, 1905.

I. The following rules and regulations are prescribed for the guidance and government of the Florida State Troops:

ENLISTMENTS.

79. Officers commanding companies and batteries are authorized recruiting officers for their commands, and regimental adjutants are authorized recruiting officers for the bands, but when the adjutant is not at the station of the band a regiment commander may by order designate some other officer to recruit for the band. Regimental commanders, or officers commanding any body of troops, are authorized to act as recruiting officers or to detail commissioned officers to perform that service.

80. No applicant for enlistment will be permitted to execute the acknowledgement and oath of enlistment until after he has been accepted by the examining surgeon as physically qualified for military service.

81. Recruiting officers will be very particular to ascertain the true age of the recruit. An applicant will be required to satisfy the recruiting officer as to character, and should any doubt exist as to his statements, he should be prepared to furnish competent proof thereof, otherwise he will be rejected.

82. Recruiting officers will not allow any man to be enticed into the service by false representations, but will, in person, explain to every man before he signs the enlistment cards the nature of the service, the length of the term, the pay and allowance to which, under the law, a soldier is entitled when in active service. After the nature of the service and terms of enlistment have been fully explained to the applicant, the oath of enlistment will be read and administered to him, and he will be required to subscribe to the same. The term of service is three years.

83. The enlistment cards should be filled out and signed by the recruiting officer, or under his immediate supervision by some person designated by him. Some of the information required for a proper and full description of the soldier the recruiting officer must obtain by questioning the applicant. Should the applicant state that he has previously served in the military or naval forces of the United States, he should be required to

produce his discharge, or other evidence that he is not disqualified from enlistment under the provisions of Paragraph 89; and the record of such service should be concisely entered in the space provided for "Remarks." The real name of the recruit will be ascertained, correctly spelled, and written in the same way wherever it occurs, and the Christian name will not be abbreviated. In signing the oath of enlistment the recruit shall be required to sign his Christian name in full.

84. The officer before whom an applicant for enlistment appears will prepare two cards (one white and one buff card), presenting them to the physician or surgeon making the physical examination, who will make out the form of certificate showing physical condition. The recruiting officer will then fill out the form giving "Description," and will require the man to subscribe to the oath of enlistment. The buff card will be immediately delivered to the commanding officer of the organization for which the soldier has been enlisted; the white card will be sent by first mail direct to the office of the Adjutant-General of the State.

85. When a soldier is re-enlisted, the recruiting officer will write in red ink above the oath on each card the word "Re-enlistment."

86. Neither enlistments nor re-enlistments will in any case be antedated.

87. No enlistments shall be made within thirty days prior to an encampment of instruction without special permission from the Adjutant-General of the State, except enlistments of ex-members of the Florida State Troops and musicians for the regimental bands. On no occasion of duty, in camp, in the field, nor on active service in aid of the civil authorities, will any other than bona fide and regularly enlisted men accompany any command or appear with the same. Commanding officers will be held accountable for the strict enforcement of this rule.

88. Each company may, by its by-laws, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief, adopt such regulations not inconsistent with law and the rules and regulations prescribed pursuant to law as it may deem proper in respect to membership in such company.

89. Applications for enlistment in the Florida State Troops shall be limited to able-bodied inhabitants of this State, including those of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who are more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, who are not exempt by the

laws of the United States or of this State or who are not prohibited herein. There shall not be enlisted any of the following classes of persons: Former soldiers whose service during their last term of enlistment was "not honest and faithful," insane or intoxicated persons, deserters or persons who have been discharged otherwise than honorably from the military or naval service of the United States or of any State or Territory, persons who have been convicted of felony or who have been imprisoned under sentence of any court, persons who are known to be of bad character, and persons who cannot read, write and speak the English language.

90. Application to re-enter the service from former soldiers who have been discharged with character other than good, or its full equivalent, will not be granted without special authority from the Adjutant-General of the State.

DISCHARGES, CERTIFICATES OF DISABILITY.

117. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment, unless under arrest or charges, every enlisted man shall be promptly discharged by a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, or by his company commander when no field officer is present at the post.

118. An enlisted man shall not be discharged before the expiration of his term of enlistment except by order of the Governor.

119. Blank forms for discharge certificates will be furnished by the Adjutant-General of the State, and will be retained in the personal custody of company or detachment commanders or regimental adjutants. Such forms will be of three classes: For honorable discharge, for dishonorable discharge, and for discharge without honor. They will be used as shown in the following paragraphs:

120. Honorable discharge will be given:

1. Upon completion of term of enlistment.
2. When ordered by the Governor upon application of the soldier or of his immediate commanding officer, addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State, and based upon any one of the following grounds:
 1. Physical disability.
 2. Engagement in business such as precludes the soldier from properly performing his military duties.

3. Removal of residence beyond the limits of the organization to which he belongs.
 4. Upon application of the soldier after the expiration of one year of his second, or other consecutive term of enlistment.
 5. When specially ordered by the Governor for any other reason.
121. Discharge without honor will be given upon order of the Governor:
1. Without trial, on account of fraudulent enlistment.
 2. Without trial on account of having become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own fault.
 3. On account of imprisonment under sentence of a civil court.
 4. When the service has not been honest and faithful; that is, when the service does not warrant his re-enlistment or make it desirable, or, on account of being, at the expiration of term of service, under sentence of court martial which does not provide for dishonorable discharge.
 5. When specially ordered by the Governor for any other reason.
122. Dishonorable discharge will only be given upon sentence of a court-martial.
123. No enlisted man shall be dropped or stricken from the roll except by orders from competent authority. When any name is dropped from the roll the next muster roll and official return shall refer to the number and series of the order authorizing the discharge.
124. At least a week prior to the date of the expiration of the term of enlistment of a soldier, his immediate commander will prepare his discharge certificate and submit it for the signature of a field officer, for the signature of the commanding officer, so that it may be ready for delivery to the soldier promptly upon the day of the expiration of his service. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section will subject the responsible officer to summary discipline.
125. In the preparation of the discharge certificate, the character given thereon will be signed by the company or detachment commander, and great care will be taken that no injustice is done the soldier. If the soldier's service has been honest and
- 13 A. G.

faithful he will be entitled to such character as will warrant his re-enlistment—that is, to character at least “good.” The degrees of character should be “excellent” where the conduct of the soldier has been exemplary in every way and he has performed more than seventy-five per cent. of military duty; “good” where the service of a soldier has been honest and faithful, and he has performed over fifty per cent. military duty; “fair” where his service has not been honest and faithful and he has performed less than fifty but more than forty per cent. of military duty; “bad” where he has been repeatedly guilty of breaches of discipline and has performed less than forty per cent. of military duty. When the merit of a soldier seems less than “excellent” and more than “good” then the character may be stated as “very good.” Where the company commander intends to give a character of a degree lower than “good,” he must notify the soldier at least seven days prior to the expiration of his enlistment of his intention so to do. If the soldier feels aggrieved, he shall at once apply for redress by letter to the commander of the post, and such commander must immediately convene a board of officers to determine the merits of the case. If the post commander is the company commander, he will report the facts to the next higher commander who will convene the board; which board shall consist of three officers if practicable. The finding of the board when approved by the convening authority shall be final. The soldier will in every case be given a hearing before the board. The proceedings of the board convened under this paragraph, showing all the facts pertinent to the inquiry, will be forwarded by the reviewing authority direct to the Adjutant-General of the State. The character given by the company commander, also the character found by the board, will be noted on the next muster roll of the company. If upon due notification, in the manner herein before provided, of the character intended to be given him on his discharge, a soldier expressly waives his right to apply for redress or fails to avail himself of the remedy herein provided, his status is the same as though a board of officers had convened and found his service not honest and faithful.

126. Upon the discharge of a soldier his commanding officer will place on his discharge certificate above the line “Previous Service” the following remark: “Continuous service at date of discharge,years,months,days.” Upon re-enlistment the recruiting officer will place the same information upon the descriptive cards and give the date of the last discharge.

127. In preparing the military record on the discharge certificate, under the heading "Previous Service" will be entered as concisely as possible the dates of all previous enlistments in the Florida State Troops; or in a Florida Regiment of United States Volunteers; under "non-commissioned officer" will be stated each grade which the soldier has filled, with the dates of his appointment thereto; under "marksmanship" will be shown the highest class in which he has qualified; under "battles, engagements, skirmishes, etc.," will be given the name and date of every engagement of that character in which the soldier has participated; under "aiding the civil authorities" will be entered as briefly as possible every tour of active duty performed by the soldier when called out in aid of the civil authorities; under "remarks," if the character given the soldier is "good," "very good," or "excellent," the words "Service honest and faithful," should be written. When the character given is "fair," or "bad," under the heading "Remarks" should be written the words "Service not honest and faithful," and the words "No objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," printed in parenthesis under the heading "Character" will be stricken out. Whenever the words "Service not honest and faithful" are written under "Remarks," immediately following them should appear the entry "Right to apply for redress waived," or "Approved finding of a board of officers." The "Military Record," on the back of discharge certificate, will also be signed by the commanding officer of the company.

128. Whenever an enlisted man is discharged by expiration of term of service, his discharge shall take effect on the last day thereof, i. e., if enlisted on the second day of the month his discharge will take effect on the first day of the same month in the last year of his term of enlistment.

129. Discharge certificates for enlisted men of the non-commissioned staffs and bands will be prepared by the adjutants and will be signed by a field officer of the regiment, or by the commanding officer of the post when no field officer is present. The character given on the discharge and the military record will be signed by the adjutants.

130. Whenever an enlisted man is permanently unfitted for military service by wounds, injury or disease, he or his immediate commanding officer will make application by letter to the Adjutant General of the State for his discharge, to which will be attached the certificate of a medical officer, or reputable civilian physician, explaining the nature and extent of the disability,

and the cause, if known, and whether or not it occurred in the line of duty.

131. When a soldier is engaged in business such as precludes him from properly performing his military duties, and is desirous of obtaining a discharge upon that ground, he may apply for the same by letter addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State, which he will hand to his immediate commanding officer to be forwarded through military channels. The commanding officer of the soldier should investigate the facts in each case, conferring with those who have knowledge of the matter and setting out in his indorsement the result of such investigation, with his recommendation.

132. A soldier who has removed his residence beyond the limits of the organization to which he belongs, unless he applies for transfer to another organization, should apply by letter addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State, forwarded through his immediate commanding officer, for honorable discharge upon that ground. If a soldier removes his residence without obtaining furlough, and without applying for discharge within thirty days thereafter, he will be treated as a deserter, and it shall be the duty of his immediate commanding officer to apply for his discharge without honor, unless it is practicable to try him by court-martial.

133. When a soldier has served more than one year of his second or other consecutive enlistment, he may apply by letter to the Adjutant-General of the State, through his immediate commanding officer, for honorable discharge upon that ground alone.

134. Where a soldier enlists in one organization without a regular discharge from the organization in which he last served, obtains enlistment by intentionally mis-stating his age or by concealing the fact that he has been discharged otherwise than honorably from the military service of the United States or any State or Territory, or has otherwise fraudulently enlisted; has become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own fault; or where he is in imprisonment under sentence of a civil court, it shall be the duty of the commanding officer to apply by letter to the Adjutant-General of the State at once for the discharge of the soldier without honor; being governed in making such application by the provisions of paragraph 125 as to notification to the soldier, and the soldier shall seek redress in the manner therein provided, or failing so to do, his status shall be as therein prescribed.

II. General Order No. 4, A. G. O., series of 1902, and articles XIV and XV, "Laws and Regulations Governing the Florida State Troops" (1905), are hereby rescinded.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 20.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, September 6, 1905.

I. At all State Armories the National Flag should be displayed. At posts where there is an armorer or janitor permanently employed the flag should be displayed each day, care being taken to have it lowered at sun-set. At all other posts the flag will be displayed on all National and State holidays, and upon such special occasions as may be designated by competent authority. The "storm flag" will habitually be used, except that at posts where regimental headquarters are located "post flags" will be issued for use on holidays or other special occasions. Requisitions for flags will not be honored until it can be stated that the armory at post for which flag is required has been equipped with a suitable staff and halyards.

II. The "United States Field Service Regulations" prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, having been approved by the President and published by the War Department under date of February 1, 1905, for the information and government of the Army of the United States, and the observance of the organized militia of the United States, the same are hereby adopted for the government of the Florida State Troops. Copies have been supplied each organization as follows:

Quartermaster 1st Brigade, 5 copies.
 Quartermaster each regiment, 5 copies.
 Quartermaster each battalion, 3 copies.
 Commanding officer of each company 5 copies.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
 Adjutant-General,
 Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 21.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 6, 1905.

I. The following rules and regulations are published for the guidance and government of the Florida State Troops:

INTERIOR ECONOMY OF COMPANIES.

210. When in the field, company, band and detachment commanders will make a complete inspection of their organizations under arms every Saturday, and at their posts at least once a month, preferably on the last regular drill night. They will also make a daily inspection of the men's quarters and kitchens, giving particular attention to cleanliness and the proper preparation of food. No one will be excused from Saturday inspection except the guard and the sick in hospital. Field artillery will habitually be inspected mounted.

211. The company commanders will cause the enlisted men of the company to be numbered and divided into squads, each under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. As far as practicable the men of each squad will be quartered together when in the field.

212. Strict attention will be paid by company commanders to the cleanliness of the men and to the police of the armory, quarters or tents. The men will be required to bathe frequently.

213. A thorough police of company quarters will precede the Saturday inspection when in the field. The chief of squads will see that tents, arms and accoutrements are cleaned, and all leather articles polished.

214. Chiefs of squads will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their men. They will see that those who are to go on duty put their arms, accoutrements, and clothing in the best order, and while in the field, that such as have passes leave the camp in proper dress.

215. Soldiers will wear uniform in camp and while on duty. When on fatigue they will wear suitable dress.

216. Company commanders will see that all public property in the possession of enlisted men is kept in good order, and that missing or damaged articles are duly accounted for.

217. Company commanders are responsible for text books and other official publications issued for the use of their companies.

218. Enlisted men will not take their arms apart except by permission of a commissioned officer under proper supervision, and only in the manner prescribed in the descriptive pamphlet of the arm issued by the Ordnance Department. The polishing of blued or browned parts of small arms, re-bluing or re-browning, putting any portion of an arm in a fire, or removing a receiver from a barrel, is prohibited. The mutilation of any part by filing or otherwise, and attempts to beautify or change the finish are prohibited. Pieces will be unloaded before being taken to armories or tents, and as soon as the men using them are relieved from duty, unless otherwise ordered. The use of tomplons in small arms is forbidden. The prohibition in this paragraph of attempts to beautify or change the finish of arms in the hands of enlisted men is not construed as forbidding the application of raw linseed oil to the wood parts of the arms. This oil is considered necessary for the preservation of the wood, and it may be used for such polishing as can be given by rubbing in one or more coats when necessary. The use of raw linseed oil only will be allowed for redressing, and the application for such purpose of any kind of wax or varnish, including heelball, is strictly prohibited.

219. Equipment will be fitted to the men under the direction of an officer; all other changes are prohibited.

220. Articles of public property issued to a company for its exclusive use will, when practicable, be marked with the letter or number of the company and number and arm of the regiment. Such articles issued to an enlisted man (arms and clothing excepted) will, as far as practicable, be marked with the number of the man, letter or number of the company and number of the regiment. Haversacks, canteens, and similar articles of equipment will be uniformly marked on the outside, as follows: Infantry, crossed rifles with letter of company above and number of regiment below the intersection; artillery, crossed cannons with the number of the company or battery at the intersection of the cannons; the special corps, according to their respective devices. The design will be stenciled in black, the letters and numbers in full-faced characters. The sign will be placed above the letters "U. S." on equipments, and the soldier's number in characters one inch high below the letters "U. S." Articles will not be marked with the number of the man in the Hospital and Signal Corps.

221. In armories the number of each soldier will be placed on his locker. Each article of clothing, arms and equipment issued to a soldier shall be entered upon the clothing and descriptive

book (or upon cards—where the card system of accountability is used in a company) and he shall be required to sign for each issue made to him. As each article is issued to a soldier he must be informed of its money value and made to understand that he is personally responsible for its care and safekeeping.

222. It shall be the duty of every company commander at the regular monthly inspection, and at special inspection which it shall be his duty to hold immediately upon the return of the organization to its post from any tour of duty performed in aid of the civil authorities, or in the field for purposes of instruction, to satisfy himself by personal investigation that each soldier has in his possession each article of public property which has been issued to him, and, as a result of such inspection and investigation, if it is found that any soldier has lost any article for which he was responsible, the company commander shall (unless the soldier admits that the loss was through his neglect, or unless investigation upon the part of the commanding officer develops that it was) require him to at once prepare and subscribe to an affidavit in triplicate (but separate affidavits must be made to cover each class of stores or supplies), setting forth the date, place and manner of the loss, which affidavits will be carefully preserved by the captain to be submitted as evidence to a board of survey in obtaining relief of accountability for the property for which he is responsible.

223. The affidavit referred to in the foregoing paragraph should be substantially in the following form:

"State of Florida,

"County of _____.

"Personally appeared before me, a notary public, _____, who deposes and says that he is a _____ in Company _____ of the _____ Infantry, Florida State Troops, and lost the following ordnance and ordnance stores (or clothing and quartermaster's supplies) for which he was responsible, in the manner hereinafter set forth:

(Here enter a detailed statement showing date, place and circumstances under which loss occurred.)

"Deponent further states that he exercised due diligence in the care and preservation of such stores and used reasonable and proper effort to prevent the loss thereof, which he believes was unavoidable under the circumstances mentioned.

"(Signature of affiant) _____

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of _____, 190.., at _____.

"Notary Public."

The above affidavit may be subscribed to before any civil officer authorized under the law to administer oaths.

224. If the soldier admits that the loss of any article was through lack of care or because of neglect upon his part, or if, after investigation, the company commander becomes convinced that such was the case, and that the soldier did not exercise due diligence in the preservation of the clothing or stores entrusted to him, it shall be the duty of the company commander to require the soldier to pay to him within ten days the money value of the articles lost, and if at the end of that time such payment has not been made, it shall be the duty of the company commander, if the value of the property lost does not exceed fifteen dollars, to cause the soldier to be brought before the Summary Court for trial under a charge of violating the 17th Article of War; and if the value of such property exceed fifteen dollars, to cause him to be brought before a regimental or garrison court for trial upon the same charge; or, in exceptionally flagrant cases, the soldier may be prosecuted before a civil court under the provisions of the section of the military code prescribing a penalty for loss or destruction of military property.

225. The proceedings prescribed in paragraphs 222, 223 and 224 shall govern in cases where property has been damaged or injured by the soldier, the company commander being authorized to require the payment of the cost of repair, or, if any article has been irreparably damaged, to require payment of the full money value of the same. In the preparation of the affidavit set out in paragraph 223, where property has been damaged or injured, the words "irreparably damaged" should be substituted for the word "lost."

226. No soldier shall use or wear, except in the performance of military duty, or upon public parades, or by special permission of his commanding officer, any article of the uniform or other article military property issued by the State; nor shall he lend the same. It shall be the duty of the company commander to cause any soldier violating the provisions of this paragraph to be brought before the Summary Court upon a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

227. Any company commander who, willfully or through neglect, suffers to be lost, spoiled, or damaged any military stores issued through the State, shall be tried by general court-martial for a violation of the 15th Article of War, and the money value of such stores shall be sued for on his bond.

228. Commanding officers of all companies will keep a record of the serial number of all rifles, carbines and revolvers issued to their commands, and in charging the same upon issue to each soldier should note and record such number. |

229. Arms will be kept in racks where they can be locked up or in the locker. Clothing will be kept in the individual lockers of the men, which lockers should be provided with a lock and duplicate keys, one key to be in the possession of the soldier, the other to be retained by the company commander.

230. Arms, equipments and uniforms will not be taken from the armory except upon the written permission of the officer responsible. Access to armories must be prohibited to and provided against any person not authorized by the officer in charge.

231. Armories of light batteries shall have a saddle room in addition to the administrative or assembly room. The saddle room shall be provided with a secure rest for each saddle. Upon the rest should be placed the saddle, then the folded blanket, and over the blanket the bridle; the lariats and hobbles should be hung near the saddle pegs. Battery harness should always be hung up and so adjusted as to be ready for use; the leather of saddles, bridles and harness should be occasionally oiled to keep it from cracking.

232. Too much care cannot be given to the manner in which the uniform is worn. Officers and soldiers must at all times remember that no occasion of civil life demands greater care in the appearance of a gentleman than the honor of their corps demands in the display of its uniform whether in full dress, undress, or only in moments of ease. Under no circumstances will any part of civilian dress be worn with the uniform, nor vice versa.

233. Officers and soldiers in camp, or on other duty, will not be permitted to lounge out of tents or quarters bareheaded or in shirt sleeves. The uniform of a soldier is a badge of honor and a distinctive mark of his profession.

234. The uniform to be worn at drills or ceremonies will be ordered by commanders a sufficient time beforehand, so as to give every one opportunity to prepare.

235. Upon all duties under arms, the full complement of accoutrements appertaining to the arms will be worn.

236. Buttons and metallic ornaments will be kept brightened and free from dirt and dust; the strings of the shoes and leggings will be kept tied and not be allowed to trail on the ground.

237. Boots and shoes must be kept well cleaned and blacked. Slippers or shoes cut so low as to show the stockings will not be worn on duty.

238. Overshoes will not be worn when under arms, except in stormy weather, or when the ground is in bad condition.

239. Trousers will be worn at proper length, falling slightly over the shoe or boot in front in such manner as not to touch the ground behind; they will not be turned up at the bottom unless so ordered, nor will they be worn inside the boots except when so prescribed.

240. Neckties other than plain black are prohibited, when uniform is worn.

241. Commanding officers will secure uniformity in shirt collars throughout their commands. If allowed at all, no shirt collar will show more than one half of an inch above the coat collar.

242. The uniform coat or blouse will be buttoned up and hooked at the collar. Overcoats, when worn in ranks, will be buttoned throughout, the collars turned down and the cape over the equipments. Commanding officers may, however, order the capes turned back and the corners secured by one button behind the shoulders.

243. Cartridge belts will be fitted so closely as not to fall below the hips. Hats and caps will be worn evenly on the head.

244. The hair should be short; the beard, when worn, will be kept short and neatly trimmed.

245. Badges of military societies growing out of wars engaged in by the United States, medals of honor and long service, medals or badges won at target practice or in competitive drills may be worn by those entitled to them on occasions of ceremony; such medals or badges shall be worn upon the left breast. Other ornaments, such as watch guards, chains and seals will not be exposed on the uniform.

246. All officers in charge of ammunition must see that it is kept in a proper place, from which, in case of fire or other emergency, it can be easily removed, or where, in case of fire cutting off access, its explosion will do the least damage to the surrounding property.

247. No ammunition will be kept in an armory headquarters, or other place, without due notice to the proper officials of the fire department of the city or town in which it is kept, or without notice to the underwriters, who may have given policies of insurance upon the building wherein it is stored, or upon the contents of such building.

248. In the infantry a reserve supply of at least 1,000 rounds of ammunition should be kept constantly on hand, ready for issue in case of disturbance of the peace, or other emergency requiring the issue of ammunition. Officers will be held strictly responsible that under no circumstances, other than upon service under orders, is this reserve ammunition or any part thereof to be expended.

249. No ammunition will be kept in the cartridge belts, except when troops are on duty requiring its use.

250. Every officer upon receiving ammunition will immediately inspect it and satisfy himself that it is of good quality, and that it is suitable in every respect for use in the arms with which his command is supplied.

251. When blank cartridges have been issued the officer responsible for them must exercise the greatest care to keep them entirely separate from service ammunition; and the division of these classes of ammunition should be made a matter of frequent inspection and verification.

252. What is herein prescribed for infantry cartridges applies, generally, to artillery ammunition, and to that necessary for carbines when in use, the issue of which as reserve, or for ordinary expenditure, will be regulated from time to time, according to circumstances, as the Adjutant-General of the State may direct.

253. Requisitions for ammunition will be made to the Adjutant-General of the State upon the form of special requisition, and must state whether required to supply deficiencies in reserve, or for expenditure in small arms practice, or otherwise.

254. No ammunition for which officers are accountable will be expended, except in the presence of a commissioned officer, or a specially designated non-commissioned officer.

255. When on continuous duty, ammunition issued to troops will, to prevent waste or injury, be inspected frequently, particularly at retreat roll call, when the number and condition of the cartridges will be ascertained, and, if necessary, others supplied.

256. Officers and men will furnish the address of their residence and place of business and telephone number, and report all changes to their immediate commander at once.

257. The addresses thus furnished are entered on the descriptive book and kept constantly posted; company commanders and first sergeants will keep copies of such lists, and non-commissioned officers in charge of squads will keep lists of men be-

longing to their squads. Failure to furnish the addresses and to give notice of changes therein debars a delinquent from the plea of non-receipt of notice or warning for duty.

258. For regular or stated drills or parades prescribed by company or battery orders, no further notice or warning for duty is required. For other drills or parades there must be given regular notice or warning, except that, when a company is paraded, the commanding officer may read, or cause to be read, or verbally notify officers and men to appear at a future day, not exceeding thirty days from the time of such parade, which shall be sufficient notice to the persons present.

259. Company commanders should adopt some system whereby all the members of their companies may be immediately notified in case of an emergency.

II. Sections 141 to 170, inclusive, of "Laws and Regulations Governing the Florida State Troops" (1895) are hereby rescinded.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 22.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 6, 1905.

I. The following rules and regulations are published for the guidance and government of the Florida State Troops:

MESSING AND COOKING.

160. In camp or barracks where companies are not joined in a general mess, the company commander will supervise the cooking and messing of his men. He will see that his company is provided with at least two copies of the Manual for Army Cooks, and that suitable men in sufficient numbers are fully instructed in managing and cooking the ration in the field; also that necessary utensils and implements for cooking both in garrison and field, in serviceable condition, are always on hand, together with the field mess furniture for each man.

261. Kitchens will be placed under the immediate charge of non-commissioned officers, who will be held responsible for their condition and for the proper use of rations. No one will be allowed to visit or remain in the kitchen except those who go there on duty or are employed therein. The greatest care will be observed in cleaning and scouring cooking utensils and to the proper disposition of garbage and kitchen refuse, in accordance with the rules for kitchen pits as prescribed in the Drill Regulations.

262. Special regulations for soldiers' fare cannot be made to suit each locality and circumstances. Personal care and judgment on the part of company officers are relied on to prevent waste or misuse. By due economy some part of the ration can be saved and sold, and the proceeds applied to provide additional articles of diet.

263. The Manual for Army Cooks contains comprehensive instructions in cooking, which will be observed as far as practicable.

264. The food of prisoners will be sent to their places of confinement when practicable, but commanders may arrange to send prisoners, under proper guard, to their messes.

265. In the field mess furniture of a soldier will be limited to one tin cup, knife, fork and two spoons, and such device for individual cooking as may be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

II. Sections 171 to 173, inclusive, "Laws and Regulations Governing Florida State Troops, (1895), are hereby rescinded.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,

Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 23.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 9, 1905.

I. The petition of Captain **George W. Dancy** and other residents of Jacksonville to be organized, equipped and mustered into the State military service as a company of infantry having been granted by the Governor, and such petitioners having been mustered in by Colonel **John W. Sackett**, First Infantry, on September 4, 1905, they are hereby organized and designated as Company "D," First Infantry.

II. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is honorably discharged the service of the State:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant **Julius Sidney Harrison** September 7, 1905.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant **Samuel Charles Harrison, Jr.**, to be First Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from September 9, 1905, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant **R. Raymond Price**, to be Captain of Company "D," with rank from September 8, 1905, promoted; vice **Calhoun** relieved.

Sergeant **W. Lee Cook**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "M," with rank from September 6, 1905; promoted; vice **Cook**, deceased.

IV. Captain **George L. Dancy** is hereby relieved as Adjutant of the First Infantry and assigned to command of Company "D," First Infantry.

V. The companies comprising the First Infantry are assigned to battalions as follows:

14 A. G.

First Battalion, headquarters St. Augustine.

Major **Frank J. Howard**, commanding:

Company "A," Jacksonville.

Company "D," Jacksonville.

Company "F," Jacksonville.

Company "G," St. Augustine.

Second Battalion, headquarters Lake City:

Major **Alford Boyd Small**, commanding:

Company "B," Fernandina.

Company "C," Madison.

Company "E," Live Oak.

Company "H," Lake City.

Third Battalion, headquarters Apalachicola:

Major **Dominick Brown** commanding:

Company "K," DeFuniak Springs.

Company "L," Apalachicola.

Company "M," Marianna.

VI. The following extracts from War Department Special Order No. 202, dated Washington, D. C., August 31, 1905, are published for the information of those concerned:

"Under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved January 21, 1903, the following named officers of the organized militia are authorized by the President to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the garrison schools designated, respectively:

* * *

"First Lieutenant **John H. Layne**, aid-de-camp, Florida State Troops, (Braidentown, Florida,) at Fort Myer, Virginia.

* * *

"Travel from the respective homes of the officers named to the posts designated, respectively, and return, under the authorization herein contained, is necessary for the public service."

Pursuant to the foregoing authorization Lieutenant **John H. Layne**, aid-de-camp, will proceed from his home station to Fort Myer, Virginia, so as to arrive at the latter point and report to the Commanding Officer, U. S. Army, not later than the morning of November 1, 1905.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 24.

}

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 19, 1905.

I. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant **Frank O. Roberts**, Co. "F," September 11, 1905.

Second Lieutenant **Charles Buft**, Co. "D," September 13, 1905.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Louis Muller, to be Captain of Co. "B," with rank from September 15, 1905; vice, **Hunter** relieved.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Sergeant **Joseph Bell**, to be Second Lieutenant of Co. "A," with rank from September 11, 1905, promoted; vice, **Anderson** resigned.

III. Captain **James Y. Wilson**, First Infantry, is hereby assigned as Regimental Adjutant.

IV. Discharge certificates for men of the Hospital Corps will be prepared by the Surgeon in charge of the detachment to which they belong and will be forwarded to the Surgeon General for his signature. The order of the Governor is required for the discharge of all men except when discharge is due by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. Paragraphs 117 to 134, inclusive, of the Regulations for the Florida State Troops, as published in General Order No. 19, c. s., will govern the discharge of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.

V. The attention of all officers who are accountable for public property is invited to Circular No. 40, from the War Department under date of August 18, 1905. It will be noted that the sections of the cleaning rod and bayonet of the magazine rifle are no longer considered as parts of such rifle. These articles

will be taken up separately on the annual property returns due September 30, 1905, and upon all returns thereafter.

Hereafter, in submitting requisitions for rifles, if bayonets and cleaning rods are required with them, such articles must also be asked for on the requisition.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

**Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.**

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 25.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September, 27, 1905.

I. Pursuant to the resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Taliaferro Trophy, the following rules governing the Third Annual State Competition for this and other shooting prizes is published for the information and government of all concerned.

II. The competition for the Taliaferro Trophy will open to teams of five men from each company and battery of the Florida State Troops.

III. The Greenleaf and Crosby medal will be awarded to officer or enlisted man making the highest aggregate individual score in the team competition.

IV. The Inspector of Small Arms Practice having been requested to prepare rules governing these events has issued the following circular:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

STATE OF FLORIDA,

CIRCULAR.

Office of the

INSPECTOR OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE,

I. The following rules and conditions for the State Rifle competition of 1905 are published for the information of those concerned:

TALIAFERRO TROPHY MATCH.

To be shot by teams from the Second Infantry on the rifle range at Orlando, October 13, 1905, and by teams of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps on the range at Lake City, October 24, 1905.

Open to teams of five men each from each company of infantry and battery of artillery.

The members of each team to be officers or enlisted men of the organizations which they represent, and to appear in the service uniform.

DISTANCES, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

NUMBER OF SHOTS, Two sighting shots and five shots for record at each range.

POSITIONS, Standing at 200 yards, kneeling or sitting at 300 yards, and prone with head toward the target at 500 yards.

PRIZE.

To the team making the highest aggregate total at the three ranges, The Talliaferro Trophy, presented by Hon. James P. Talliaferro, to be competed for annually.

GREENLEAF AND CROSBY MEDAL MATCH.

To the competitor making the highest aggregate individual score at the three ranges will be awarded the Greenleaf and Crosby medal to be held by the winner until the next annual State Competition.

ROBERT P. CARLETON,
Colonel General Staff,
Inspector Small Arms Practice.

V. Pay and commutation of rations will be allowed teams of the Second Infantry for October 13, and of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps for October 24, 1905. In preparing pay rolls company commanders will note on the roll under the heading "Remarks" and opposite the name of each member of the shooting team, "Pay and Com. rations due for Oct., under G. O. No. 25, A. G. O., c. s."

VI. Quartermasters at Orlando and Lake City are authorized to issue separate transportation for the five officers or enlisted men composing the rifle team of each company, which will admit of their returning to their home stations a day later than the commands to which they belong. At least four days prior to each competition company commanders will send to the regimental commander a list of those selected to compose their company team, and upon the basis of such notification return transportation will be issued. Failing in such notice companies will be considered as not entered in the competition.

VII. The post commanders at Orlando and Lake City will be responsible for the discipline of the members of the several organizations remaining at their posts to participate in these competitions and will take measures to insure good order.

VIII. The following details are announced in connection with these competitions:

For duty at Orlando:

As Executive Officer, Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

As Statistical Officer, First Lieutenant J. Oliver Bradshaw, 2nd Infantry.

As Adjutant, First Lieutenant Harry N. Dickson, 2nd Infantry.

As Quartermaster, Second Lieutenant Harry E. Waters, 2nd Infantry.

For duty at Lake City:

As Executive Officer, Colonel Robert P. Carleton, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

As Statistical Officer, Captain Nelson H. Cox, 1st Infantry.

As Adjutant, First Lieutenant George M. Whetstone, 1st Infantry.

As Quartermaster, First Lieutenant W. Gordon Brown, 1st Infantry.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,

Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 26.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 30, 1905.

I. The following extracts from Special Order No. 136, Headquarters Atlantic Division, U. S. Army, dated September 22, 1905, are published for the information of all concerned:

SPECIAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION,
No. 136. Governor's Island, New York City,
September 22, 1905.

(EXTRACT.)

1. In accordance with instructions dated War Department, The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, April 7, 1905, Major **Frank B. McCoy**, 17th Infantry, is detailed in accordance with the provisions of Section 19 of the Act of Congress, approved January 21, 1903, to attend the encampments of the organized militia of the State of Florida, to be held as follows:

The encampment of the 2nd Infantry, near Orlando, Florida, from October 5th to 13th, inclusive;

The encampment of the 2nd Infantry and Artillery Corps, near Lake City, Florida, from October 16th to 23rd, 1905, inclusive.

Major **McCoy** will proceed to Tallahassee, Florida, and report in person to the Governor of Florida for conference as to the instruction it is desired shall be given to the troops, and will then proceed to the places of the encampments for the service indicated.

Upon completion of this duty, he will return to his proper station. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

2. In accordance with instructions received from the War Department, the Military Secretary's Office, Washington, September 18, 1905, Sergeant **John P. Adams**, Hospital Corps, stationed at Fort DeSoto, Florida, is detailed to assist in the instruction of the Hospital detachments at the encampments of the organized militia of Florida, during October, 1905, and will proceed to Orlando, Florida, in time to arrive at the encampment of the 2nd Infantry, October 5th, next. He will proceed from Orlando in time to report at the encampment of the 1st Infantry and Artillery Corps at Lake City, Florida, October 16, 1905. He will report in person to Major **Frank B. McCoy**, 17th Infantry, at each of the encampments named, for orders. After the latter encampment he will report to his proper station. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Subsistence on the regular ration being impracticable, the subsistence department will furnish, in advance, commutation of rations to Sergeant **Adams** at the rate

of seventy-five cents per day during the encampments, from October 5th to 13th (eight days), and from October 16th to 23rd (eight days), and will commute, in advance, the rations for the necessary number of days travel at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day.

By Command of Major General Wade:

JOHN B. KERR,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

H. E. Robinson,
Lieutenant Colonel,
Military Secretary.

In accordance with above order Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th U. S. Infantry, is announced as instructor for the encampments of the Florida State Troops to be held under General Order No. 16, A. G. O., c. s. He will be respected and obeyed, and, with the non-commissioned officer detailed to assist him, will be shown every courtesy and attention by the officers and enlisted men of the Florida State Troops.

By Command of the Governor.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 27.

}

STATE OF FLORIDA.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Tallahassee, September 30, 1905.

1. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain **Edgar J. Hunter**, Co. "B," September 28, 1905, (resignation tendered for the purpose of accepting appointment as First Lieutenant in Co. "A.")

Second Lieutenant **Halbert R. Henderson**, Co. "H," September 30, 1905.

II. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant **Walter I. Lyman**, to be Captain of the First Battery, Field Artillery, with rank from September 27, 1905, promoted; vice **Driscoll** relieved.

Joseph W. Fowler, to be First Lieutenant of the First Battery, Field Artillery, with rank from September 26, 1905, reappointed.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain **William H. Lyle**, to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from October 1, 1900, reappointed.

Regimental Sergeant Major **George Heber Weler**, to be Captain and Quartermaster, with rank from September 22, 1905, promoted, vice **Moore** relieved.

Edgar J. Hunter, to be First Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from September 28, 1905; vice **Payne** promoted.

James Ernest Calkins, to be First Lieutenant of Company "B," with rank from September 21, 1905; vice **Ezell** resigned.

Hall T. Capers, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "B," with rank from September 21, 1905; vice **Ozmer** resigned.

Private **Aubrey G. Sawyer**, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "A," with rank from September 22, 1905, promoted; vice **Greeley** resigned.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Ruric Cordary Heiberger, to be Captain of Company "E," with rank from September 23, 1905; vice Wall resigned.

First Lieutenant Augustus V. Long, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Third Battalion, with rank from June 25, 1901, re-appointed.

First Sergeant James W. Dyke, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "F," with rank from September 16, 1905, promoted; vice Roberts resigned.

Sergeant Napoleon D. Coates, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "L," with rank from September 18, 1905; promoted; vice May resigned.

Private William Hickman Collins, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from September 23, 1905, promoted; vice Burt resigned.

III. The following regulations are published for the guidance and government of the Florida State Troops:

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

294. From January 1st to March 1st and from October 1st to December 31st of each year will be devoted to sighting, position and aiming drills, gallery practice, and estimating distance drill, using the methods and rules prescribed in the Firing Regulations, United States Army, as far as they are applicable. Practice of the target range will commence April 1st and terminate June 30th. (Republished from G. O. No. 31, A. G. O., series of 1904).

* * * * *

304. Post commanders may prescribe hours and regulations for gallery practice held in armories, and such practice should never be permitted except under the supervision of a commissioned officer, or a specially designated non-commissioned officer.

IV. At all post where gallery targets have been issued for use, Post commanders will at once prescribe regulations for gallery practice. Indiscriminate firing will not be permitted and in no case will soldiers be allowed to fire who have not had preliminary training in the sighting, position and aiming drills.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 28.

STATE OF FLORIDA.
 Adjutant-General's Office,
 Tallahassee, October 12, 1905.

I. As the time for the close of the encampment of the Second Regiment of Infantry draws near the Commander-in-Chief feels that it is but proper to express his appreciation of the reports he has received of the steady and marked improvement made by the regiment in the duties prescribed, and further to announce that the conduct of the enlisted men of the command, as reported to him, has been such as to merit the commendation not only of the Adjutant General of the State, but of officers of the United States Army on duty at the encampment as well as of the representative citizens of the community in which the encampment has been held. In this respect the Second Infantry has set an example which may well be followed at other encampments of the State Troops, and it is especially gratifying that in the short space of time allowed for the annual exercises and practices of the troops in their military duties, the Second Infantry has achieved a success which only zealous and conscientious regard for the obligations imposed could secure.

While it is expected that the troops will be brought to as high a state of perfection as possible during the period of annual encampments, yet it must also be remembered that it is the purpose and intention that the militia, as an arm of the civic government, shall be always in such condition of alert readiness as to render the most efficient and effective service when called upon, and, therefore, the same standard of efficiency attained at this encampment should be maintained throughout the year. For that reason it is hoped that commanding officers will continue to promote and build up their respective organizations after returning to their home stations in order that the fresh impetus given at this encampment may not be lost.

Soldiers of the command are enjoined upon breaking camp, and especially during their journeys to their home stations, to so deport themselves as to maintain the reputation they have achieved in Orlando for gentlemanly and soldierly conduct.

The Commander-in-Chief regrets that press of official duties, and conditions which could not be avoided, prevented the visit to Camp Bradshaw which he had hoped and intended to make.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
 Adjutant-General,
 Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 29.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, October 16, 1905.

I. Colonel Walter P. Corbett, General Staff, is hereby assigned to command of the troops ordered into camp at Lake City under General Order No. 16, A. G. O., c. s.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 30.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, October 23, 1905.

1. Upon the close of the encampment of the First Infantry and Artillery Corps, the Commander-in-Chief deems it but proper to express his appreciation of the general improvement made in the brief period during which the command has been in the field for instruction. While considerable good work has been done and great strides made in the desired direction of improved efficiency there remains much more to be accomplished before the proper standard is reached, and it is hoped that all officers concerned, from the highest to the lowest, upon their return to their home stations, will continue to apply the lessons learned at this encampment, and put forth every effort to advance the progress already made. Military duty is a constant one, involving conscientious and zealous application of all the rules and regulations governing military service, to the end that effective organizations may be maintained throughout the entire year.

It is with pride and satisfaction that the Commander-in-Chief announces to the command the compliment paid by the President of the United States on Saturday last when the troops of Camp Broward acted as his escort of honor in Jacksonville. The President upon that occasion was pleased to say that he was very much gratified over the appearance of the troops in service uniform, and applauded their soldierly bearing, remarking further that they looked "business like," and he desired that his thanks be extended them for the services that they rendered as his escort of honor.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 31.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, November 16, 1905.

I. The following is published for the information of the Florida State Troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON,
November 17, 1905.

The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.

SIR:—

The Assistant Secretary of War directs me to enclose, for your information, a copy of the report submitted by Major Frank B. McCoy, Seventeenth United States Infantry, of his tour of duty with the organized militia of the State of Florida, during the encampments held at Orlando, from 5 to 13, and at Lake City, from October 15 to 24, 1905.

Respectfully,

W. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

OFFICIAL COPY.

FORT McPHERSON, GEORGIA,
October 26, 1905.

To the Military Secretary,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

(Through Commanding General Atlantic Division.)

SIR:—

I have the honor to report that in obedience to paragraph 1, Special Order No. 136, Headquarters Atlantic Division, dated Governor's Island, New York, September 22, 1905, as modified by Paragraph 2, Special Order No. 139, Atlantic Division, I preceded as per telegraphic instructions from Adjutant General, State of Florida, to Orlando, Florida, arriving there on October 4th to attend the encampment of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, the headquarters, band and eleven companies composing said regiment going into camp October 5th, and remaining until October 13th. Upon the completion of this camp I preceded to Lake City, Florida, the headquarters, band and ten companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, with the Battalion of Artillery, 1st Battery, Florida State Troops, going into camp there on October 15, and remaining till October 24th. I herewith enclose Field Return of both camps and names of Commanding Officers.

Transportation was by rail from home stations, the movement being under control of the General Staff of the State, companies being sent direct to camp. Time consumed in detraining an average of six minutes—that is, all equipage taken from train, the men detrained, companies formed in two minutes—details looking after baggage—about same time in loading, that is, camp equipage being on side of track, in both camps railroads being nearby.

On the occasion of the troops from the Lake City camp visiting Jacksonville, to parade in honor of the President, the artillery consumed 55 minutes in loading at Lake City. Unloaded at Jacksonville in 18 minutes.

The encampment at Orlando was on two lines—the tracks of both near the camp; the same conditions existed at Lake City. There were no permanent buildings at either camp. In both cases the grounds were provided by the local authorities, Florida having no permanent grounds for this purpose, but will state, that a board, authorized by the Legislature, are now looking for a suitable ground to be owned by the State. The nature and availability of the surrounding country was well adapted for maneuvers. The camp was well laid out, companies bringing their own tentage with them, (pitching them after arrival), as well as stoves and cooking utensils. No regular troops participated in the encampment.

Water was piped from the water works of the town and was good, a stand pipe at each kitchen. No sewer system. The sink for fluids from kitchens were holes dug in the sand, it soon sinking. All garbage and solid matter hauled off. The camp was laid out in accordance with regulations. The sinks for men were kept in a most deplorable condition, and remained so till about three days before encampments were broken up, when herculean efforts were made to impress upon the officers the great importance of giving these matters their personal attention. Conditions then improved.

The men brought to camp besides underclothing, etc., one service and one blue uniform, also blanket, the latter quite light and entirely inadequate, on account of the lateness of the year, it growing quite cold the last two nights in the Lake City camp. Each man was provided with a bed sack which he filled with hay, provided by the Regimental Quartermaster.

Each company had its own mess, regular rations being issued to them, which they cooked, all organizations having two cooks, regularly enlisted; the rations in all cases as far as I could see were well prepared, utensils kept clean and general satisfaction given.

The number and nature of drills in the camp of the 2nd Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, at Orlando were—Drills.

Regimental	1	Establishing Outpost	2
Battalion	10	Advance Guard	2

Ceremonies:

Regimental Parades	8	Muster	1
Regimental Inspection	1	Guard Mounting	8
Regimental Reviews	2	Escort to Colors	1

This regiment showed decided improvement from day to day. No practice marches were had. The men exhibited a good deal of interest in all work, advance guard and outpost being performed with energy and spirit.

FIRST REGIMENT: This regiment, as in the 2nd, showed improvement, but not to such a degree as the 2nd, except in marching which was better, more of a swing. It was plainly seen that much of the work of instruction preliminary to coming to camp had been neglected, too much having been put off until their arrival thereat. I will say to their credit that a good deal of interest was manifested in their field work. They held, as a rule, two battalion drills each day, Sunday excepted. Each battalion, in addition to their day work, had a short practice march, starting out about 7:00 p. m., taking up rear and advance guard and on arrival at a supposed camp threw out their outpost using the advance guard, and then relieving them, work satisfactorily performed. Guard mounting was held daily. Three regimental parades were held, and in addition four parades and four reviews were held as Brigade ceremony. This brigade consisted of the 1st Infantry and Battalion of Artillery, composed of one major, one adjutant, one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant (one battery) and 32 men armed with two Hotchkiss guns, and two muzzle loading Howitzers—3 reviews, one inspection and one muster.

The men seemed to look upon the event of camp as more of a pleasure tour than one of duty—discipline was extremely poor, seemingly no appreciation of "taps"—in fact, on some occasions, more noise was made after "taps" than before. Discipline was far better in the camp of the 2nd Infantry than in the 1st.

As to courtesy the men knew very little, never having received proper instruction, though I found men anxious to learn. The general fitness as to age and physical condition was good; men seemed to be, on an average, about 21 years. I am convinced that the coming year will show an improvement in all matters, as pains are being taken to call attention to their shortcomings.

Guard duty was extremely unsatisfactorily performed by both officers and men, evidently no instructions ever having been imparted before coming to camp. The 2nd Regiment showed up much better in this respect. In the 1st, it was an exception to find a man on post who knew his general orders as a sentinel, the non-commissioned officers about as ignorant as to guard duties. I found the men willing, but the trouble is, too many inefficient officers. Officers who care more to pose as such, than to post themselves in their duties by study. All seemed energetic in camp and some would remain up all night during their tour as officer of the day and guard, and, by personal criticisms, of which I was not sparing, I am satisfied that this camp will bear fruit.

No target practice was held by organizations, but after the close of each camp there was a team shoot at some point near by, which I knew nothing of.

All books of records are kept by organizations and in some instances in fine condition. They have a correct knowledge of the methods of correspondence and record keeping.

The Instructor gave instruction in all drills, ceremonies and field work, practical and theoretical, had school daily for all officers, besides lectures each day.

The detail of one officer as an instructor in a camp of this kind is entirely too much to ask of any one man, it is stupendous, on account of the lack of study and preliminary instruction on the part of the officers before coming into camp; they exhibited ignorance on many subjects which any ordinary State soldier who was interested in his work would know by careful reading of the drill book, and digesting each paragraph.

The rifles, handle and guard of bayonet, with some exceptions, were in bad condition from rust, the exceptions as to organizations were two recently organized companies, rifles new, and one old company, Company "I," 2nd Infantry, of Key West, had their rifles in fine shape, a condition which reflects great credit upon its Captain, Captain Wolf, as the moist climate of Key West is hard on steel.

Major J. A. Dapray, U. S. A., retired, who is on duty with the Governor of Florida, was in attendance at both camps, and rendered valuable assistance to the troops in preparation of orders and all paper work.

I am personally under obligations for the many courtesies extended to me by the Commanding Officers of both camps, Colonel Brossier, and Colonel Corbett, as well as other officers, especially to General J. Clifford R. Foster, Adjutant General of the State, a soldier of rare

ability, thoroughly posted in his every duty, a hard worker. I have never seen anyone more interested in his profession and am satisfied that if any one can succeed in bringing the State guard of Florida to what it should be, he can.

I would most earnestly recommend that next year a detail of one field officer and at least three lieutenants be detailed to the camp of Florida as instructors.

Sergeant John P. Adams, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, performed the duties for which he was detailed in an earnest and most satisfactory manner.

Most respectfully,

FRANK B. McCOY,
Major 17th Infantry.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 32.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, December, 20, 1905.

I. In accordance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Military Code the following named officer is at his own request placed upon the Retired List:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Thomas Joseph Moore, Company "L," December 20, 1905.

MILITARY RECORD.

Enlisted September 10, 1890; appointed Sergeant July 15, 1891; First Sergeant July 19, 1894; commissioned Second Lieutenant September 10, 1895; First Lieutenant December 23, 1899; Captain May 26, 1904. Service continuous in Company "L," First Infantry.

II. The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted and they are honorably discharged the service of the State:

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain George M. Lynch, Commissary, November 3, 1905.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Edgar J. Hunter, Company "B," September 23, 1905.
First Lieutenant George M. Whetstone, Battalion Adjutant, October 17, 1905.

First Lieutenant George W. Snow, Company "G," December 8, 1905.

Second Lieutenant Hulbert R. Henderson, Company "H," September 30, 1905.

III. Commissions have been issued the following named officers and they are assigned as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant John B. Maloney, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with rank of Major, to date from December 5, 1905; assigned to Second Infantry, vice Oppenheimer, transferred.

First Lieutenant John B. Layne to be Captain and Commissary, with rank from November 4, 1905, promoted; vice Lynch resigned.

BRIGADE STAFF.

George O. Andrews, to be Captain of Company "M," with rank from October 10, 1905; vice Horne, relieved.

John Moss Flourney, to be First Lieutenant of Company "K," with rank from September 27, 1905.

Daniel Stuart Gillis, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "K," with rank from September 27, 1905.

Sergeant L. Helvenston, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "H," with rank from October 4, 1905, promoted; vice Henderson, resigned.

Corporal Robert Floyd Metcalf, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "D," with rank from October 8, 1905, promoted.

Private William D Barnes, to be Second Lieutenant of Company "M," with rank from October 24, 1905, promoted; vice Horne, promoted.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Captain George A. Nash, to be Captain of Company "A," with rank from November 5, 1901; reappointed.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Lieutenant Eetevan A. Moreno, to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank from July 19, 1901; reappointed.

First Sergeant George R. Seavey, to be Second Lieutenant of the First Battery, Field Artillery, with rank from October 4, 1905, promoted; vice Bartin resigned.

IV. Major L. S. Oppenheimer, surgeon, is hereby transferred from the Second Infantry and assigned to duty on the staff of the Brigade Commander.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 33.

}

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, October 23, 1905.

The following letter is published for the information and guidance of the Florida State Troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, December 14, 1905.

The Governor,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR:

1. In view of the recent decision of the Honorable the Secretary of War to the effect that the regulations governing officers and enlisted men of the army of the United States are also applicable, so far as practicable, to the Militia of the various States and Territories, I have the honor to invite your attention to the following paragraph of Circular No. 13, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, April 4, 1902, viz:

"The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms occurring in the service, he directs that officers responsible for this property exercise greater care in preventing such losses; they will be held pecuniarily responsible for the same in all cases in which it cannot be shown clearly that every possible precaution was taken."

2. It is requested, therefore, that every possible precaution be taken by the authorities of your State to prevent the loss of revolvers and other small arms by those persons to whom they are entrusted. In case of loss of such articles, the evidence furnished this office as authority for dropping them must show that every possible precaution was taken, otherwise this office will be obliged to recommend to the Honorable the Secretary of War that the State be held responsible for the loss.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROSSIER,
Brig-Gen., Chief of Ordnance,
U. S. Army.

In all cases where, in passing upon reports of boards of survey convened to investigate the loss of revolvers, other small arms, etc., the War Department holds the State pecuniarily responsible for such loss, the money value of such article will in turn be charged against the officer or soldier to whom they were en-

trusted and who was responsible for the care and safe keeping of the same. The State will, however, hold the "accountable officer" responsible, and all such officers, accountable for property in the hands of other officers or soldiers, should for their own protection take memorandum receipts at the time of making issues in order that responsibility may be fixed upon and money value of property be collected from the individual through whose carelessness or neglect any such loss may have occurred.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 34.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, December 30, 1905.

I. The following amendments to paragraphs 383 and 441 of the United States Army Regulations, 1904, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned, and the requirements of the Drill Regulations will be modified accordingly:

"Whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, all officers, and enlisted men present will stand at attention, and if not in the ranks will 'salute with the right hand,' the position of the salute being retained until the last note of 'The Star Spangled Banner.' If not in ranks and armed, the rifle salute or sabre salute will be used. If in the ranks, the commanding officer only will salute. The same respect will be observed toward the national air of any other country when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country. Whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played, as contemplated by this paragraph, the air will be played through once without the repetition of any part, except such repetition as is called for by the musical score.

"At every military post or station the flag will be hoisted at the sounding of the first note of the reveille, or of the first note of the march, if a march be played before the reveille. The flag will be lowered at the sounding of the last note of the retreat, and while the flag is being lowered the band will play 'The Star Spangled Banner,' or, if there be no band present, the field music will sound 'To the Color.' When 'To the Color' is sounded by the field music while the flag is being lowered, the same respect will be observed as when 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played by the band. The national flag shall be displayed at a seacoast or lake fort at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or night."

II. As under the law of Florida enlisted men of the Florida State Troops are entitled to the same pay and allowances when on active duty, during encampments, etc., as at the time allowed those of relative rank in the Regular Army, paragraph 1373, U. S. Army Regulations, as amended, and with the necessary changes for the guidance of the militia, is published for the information and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

"1373. Enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen are entitled to \$1 per month in addition to their pay, for a period of three years from the date of qualification: Provided, That during that time they continue to be members of an organization armed with the rifle or carbine, or re-enlist in such an organization within three months from date of discharge. Qualification can not be made in the Artillery Corps."

The fact of qualification will be published in orders from the Adjutant General's office, which will show the actual date of qualification from which the soldier is entitled to increased pay, and all muster and pay rolls will give the number, date and source of the order. When a soldier ceases to be an expert marksman the fact will be noted upon muster and pay rolls.

III. The resignation of the following named officer has been accepted and he is hereby honorably discharged the service of the State:

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James Oliver Bradshaw Company "C," December 28, 1905.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, }

No. 1. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, March 6, 1905.

1. The following opinion of the Judge Advocate General is published as information to the Florida State Troops:

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Jacksonville, Florida, February 28, 1905.

The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR:—Letter from Captain John L. Horne, commanding Company "M," 1st Infantry, F. S. T., of date February 23rd, 1905, in re the Service vs. Private Charles E. Lidden, requesting immediate consideration by me and recommendations thereupon, to be forwarded to you at St. Augustine, is before me. I have the honor to reply:

Question: If a private soldier, who enlisted at an age less than eighteen, without consent of parents, but who is now and was at the time of trial, above the age of eighteen, amendable to the laws of trials and convictions for offenses committed while thus enlisted as provided for enlisted men generally? (This I believe is about the gist of the question which we are called upon to consider.)

Answer. I believe he is so amendable, and is subject to punishment upon conviction. Apart from the common law of the land, wherein is universally provided that minors are not exempt from punishment by civil courts for crimes and misdemeanors committed against the civil laws, in spite of conditions precedent or subsequent, done or left undone by parents or guardians, there seem to be an abundance of law supporting the view here taken, growing out of military tribunals and higher adjudications arising therefrom, as for instance, habeas corpus proceedings, wherein relief of military prisoners is sought—prisoners upon conviction by military courts, the same course which is threatened in this case. The case of Morrissey, 137 U. S., page 157, is clear as to the affirmative to the question here formulated. It says, among other things: "The contract of enlistment is good, as far as petitioner (meaning the prisoner) is concerned. He was not only *de facto*, but *de jure*, a soldier, amenable to military jurisdiction." He was under the age when he enlisted, without consent of parents or guardian. The gen-

eral trend of the law on this point is to the effect that persons enlisting under age are bound by a contract which is voidable, though not void. It cannot be avoided, either, by the minor himself, but by the parents or guardian. But, if he commit an offense and is in course of trial, the trial will proceed and the sentence will be enforced, but the contract for further service may still be avoided, but not the trial and sentence. 8 Fed. Rep. 85. 122 Fed. Rep. 395. 126 Fed. Rep. 127.

Being thus fortified by the law, as it seems to me, I can see no reason why we should not accept the challenge by applying the remedies provided for carrying out the court's sentence.

And all of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

SAMUEL T. SHAYLOR,
Colonel, Judge Advocate-General.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, }

No. 2. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, April 6, 1905.

I. The following letter is published for the information and guidance of the Florida State Troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
WASHINGTON.

March 28, 1905.

The Governor,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR:

1. Referring to Paragraph 3, Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, with reference to the issue of arms and equipments to the Militia, which directs the Secretary of War to make such regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the United States, attention is invited to the provisions of paragraphs 283, 284 and 285, Army Regulations of 1904, which pertain to the care of arms and equipments and which should be enforced by the Governors of the different States and Territories and by the Commanding General of the Militia of the District of Columbia as being necessary for preserving the material in condition for use upon necessity, which is the object of their supply by the general government.

2. It will be noted that these paragraphs prohibit:

- (a.) The taking apart of arms by enlisted men except by permission of a commissioned officer, and then only under proper supervision and in the manner prescribed in the descriptive pamphlet of the arm, issued by the Ordnance Department.
- (b.) The polishing of blued or browned parts, the rebluing or rebrowning of such parts, or the putting of any portion of an arm in fire.
- (c.) The removing of a barrel from a receiver.
- (d.) The mutilation of any part by filing or otherwise, and beautifying or changing the finish.
- (e.) The use of any dressing or polishing material on leather accoutrements, equipments, harness, etc., except the preparations supplied or approved by the Ordnance Department.
- (f.) All changes in equipments except the adjustments provided for in their construction for fitting them to soldiers.

3. It should be noted that Paragraph 283, A. R., 1904, makes obligatory a strict compliance with the rules for dismounting and assembling the arm by soldiers, for cleaning and care of the arm, and for repairing arms in the hands of troops, contained in the descriptive pamphlet issued by the Ordnance Department.

4. As the arms and equipments in the possession of the Militia form a large part of the entire supply of the United States and as only a strict observance of the provisions of the above mentioned paragraphs can ensure such material being in a serviceable condition in case of emergency, the necessity for their enforcement is apparent.

5. Should defects be discovered in arms, accoutrements or equipments, a report describing in detail the nature and extent thereof should be submitted to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, and only those remedial measures taken that shall be authorized or prescribed by that officer. Broken parts of arms, etc., should not be turned into this Department for any purpose by officers of the Militia direct, but, under proper authority; by the Governor or Adjutant General of the State or Territory to which the arms, etc., are issued. When broken bolts or other parts of U. S. arms are turned into this Department, because of unusual breakage, as full information of the circumstances of the breakage as possible should be forwarded. Care should be taken in such cases to preserve the broken surfaces from rust.

6. Attention is invited to the laws which provide for the issue of material for arming and equipping the militia in the several States, Territories and District of Columbia. No part of the arms and equipments so issued should be turned over by the authorities of any State, or Territory, or the District of Columbia to provide individuals, educational institutions, independent military organizations, societies, corporations or other organizations not a part of the organized militia.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, }

No. 3.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, May 1, 1905.

1. The following letter from the War Department is published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.
WASHINGTON.
(No. 183686)

April 15, 1905.

Adjutant General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to inform you that the Department is not prepared to furnish olive-drab clothing to the Militia. This for the reason that General Orders No. 122, W. D. 1904, preclude the issue of this class of clothing to organizations not already thus equipped, and such restriction applies equally to the Militia.

Respectfully,
(Signed C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

2. Inasmuch as a complete issue of the olive-drab woolen uniform cannot be made to the troops this year, all officers who have not forwarded their requisitions with the semi-annual muster roll, as prescribed by General Order No. 28, A. G. O., series 1904, should prepare and forward requisitions not later than May 30th, for such number of Khaki and blue uniforms, campaign hats and leggings, as will be necessary to complete the equipment of their commands. In preparing these requisitions, care should be taken to ask for only such articles as are absolutely required in order that the National appropriation may be saved for the purpose of supplying the entire new service uniforms as soon as they are ready for issue to the militia.

3. At all posts where it has been decided that gallery target ranges could be used, the requisitions for ordnance stores should include iron targets (giving the range available), and at least two thousand rounds of reduced ammunition for gallery practice.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER.
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS, }

No. 4. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee May 22, 1905.

The following correspondence relative to the approaching National Match to be held at Sea Girt, New Jersey, commencing August 24th, is published for the information of the Florida State Troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, March 21, 1905.

The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.

SIR:—

I am writing in the interest of your State sending a team to represent it in the National Match and other events connected therewith at Sea Girt, New Jersey, which will begin August 24th. Ample accommodations in the shape of tentage, bedding, and necessary facilities will be provided at Sea Girt for all competing teams and the expenses of the teams for allowable items of pay, subsistence, and transportation, at Regular Army rates, can be paid under Section 14 from the State's allotment of the annual appropriation provided by Section 1661, Revised Statutes.

It needs no argument to prove that accurate rifle shooting is 8.12 points out of 10, when we figure the efficiency of a soldier for the line of battle, and while your team may not win a prize it will be brought in contact with the finest shots in the world and be able to gather information and get ideas relative to shooting which it would be impossible to obtain under any other circumstances. Your men will carry this information back to their homes and stations, it will become gradually enthusiastic on the subject, will directly promote a greater interest in rifle shooting and incidentally in all matters relating to the National Guard.

At the breaking out of the Spanish war our small Regular Army was, as a class, the finest body of military rifle shots in the world, and this enabled them to charge, over open ground, to the Spanish rifle pits, with comparatively few casualties, because the Spaniards could not shoot and never had been taught; our men were such fine shots that when an enemy showed his head or body at a distance of 400 or 500 yards, and often much further, he was generally put out of action.

This fine shooting on the part of the Regular Army was due to the competitions which the officers and men had attended. Generally one man from a company would attend such competition; he might not win a medal, but he would learn a great deal and this information was carried back to the company and in a short time all the members knew all that he could tell them. This went on for a number of years and the result produced, as I have before stated, was the finest lot of military rifle shots in the world. In the National Guard, I believe, these points about rifle shooting would be disseminated even better than was done in the Regular Army, for the reason that the members of the National Guard as a rule live for a number of years in the same locality, whereas in the Regular Army most of the soldiers leave after one enlistment. Without any intention of being egotistical, I have made a study of military rifle shooting for many years and watched its growth in our country with a great deal of interest, and I am certain that the things learned by officers and soldiers in shooting competitions and matches, did far more than everything else towards bringing our army and the National Guard in the States, which have paid a great deal of attention to this matter, to the high degree of proficiency they have attained. I know with most of the states and territories, that sending a team to Sea Girt is a question of money to defray the expenses, but each state and territory should certainly be able to spare, from its apportionment of the Federal annual appropriation the few hundred dollars that would be needed to defray the expenses of a team which would be engaged in the most commendable endeavor to obtain instruction in the use of the military rifle. I believe, however, the information gained at the competitions is worth to the State many times over the amount of money it will cost to send a team. In any event I would be very glad if you would send an officer of your militia to Sea Girt so as to be present at the match and if you would direct him to report to me at that place, I shall be very glad to assign him to some duty connected with the competition. It is needless to say that the officer selected should be one who takes an interest in such matters, and under those circumstances I would be very glad to have you select yourself. Tentage will be provided on the range; also messing facilities, a field bunk and bedding.

I hope very much you will send a team and in the event of your concluding to do so, I will gladly give you any additional information on this subject that you may desire. Please let me

hear from you in regard to this matter. The order relative thereto will be out in a few days, and I have been designated to take charge of the National Competition this year.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

WM. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, April 7, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Wm. P. Hall,
Military Secretary, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:—

Replying to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to advise you that it will give me great pleasure to promote in every way possible interest in the coming competition at Sea Girt, and if it is practicable to send a team from this State, will do so. This will depend, however, upon what action may be taken by the Legislature, which is now in session, in the matter of military appropriations. If a liberal appropriation is made for annual encampments in 1905 and 1906 it will be possible for me to send a team to Sea Girt. I will not be able to say definitely whether or not this can be done until toward the latter part of May, though I think it quite probable that even if a team does not attend from this State it will be possible for us to send an officer in the capacity of observer.

Assuring you of my interest in this matter, I am

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General of Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, April 11, 1905.

The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.

SIR:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., with reference to the participating of a rifle team from the State of Florida in the National Match to be shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, in August next.

16 A. G.

It is earnestly hoped that the State Legislature will make such provision as will enable your State to be represented by a team, and also to send an officer of the State Militia in the capacity of observer and to act as one of the assistants to the Executive Officer of the match.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,

WM. P. HALL,
Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, April 27, 1905.

The Adjutant-General,
State of Florida,
Tallahassee.

SIR:—

Referring to my letter of March 21st, relative to sending a team from your State to take part in the National Match, I have to say additionally in connection with this matter that August 21st, 22nd and 23rd will be devoted to preliminary practice at Sea Girt, which will give all teams ample opportunity to get their elevations and become acquainted with the range. From many years' experience with competitions, I believe that a very large majority of rifle and revolver shots have concluded that it is very easy to overdo the practice before going into the match; in other words, nearly all competitors shoot too much, and by this get their nerves into a condition which is far from being conducive to good shooting. A man should shoot enough with full charges to get used to the recoil of his weapon and its elevation. After this is done it is found far more advantageous to put in his time in training his muscles to be steady in holding his rifle or revolver in the various positions, and snapping it, taking great care each time the trigger is pulled to see that an accurate aim is taken and that the front sight does not move away from the bulls-eye when the trigger is pulled. The three positions taken in rifle shooting, viz., standing, sitting or kneeling, and lying down, are all more or less strained positions for the muscles, and as a result there is more or less tremor, and it is all-important that the shooter should train himself in all these positions, so as to prevent all tremor in the muscles due to this strained position.

This training of the muscles can be done much better, more effectually and economically, by using dummy cartridges than by firing full charges. Men who intend to enter a match should

devote about two hours each day to training themselves in holding the rifle steady and pulling the trigger in these three positions. It is not desirable to do all this in two consecutive hours, but to make at least three or four trials at it each day as may be found most convenient; a man can have his rifle at home or in his place of business, and put in ten or fifteen minutes at this work when practicable. Each member of the team should be provided with at least ten dummy cartridges, and use them in going through the motions of rapid fire and skirmish. I have spent much time in teaching soldiers to shoot a rifle and revolver, and have seen a large number of men who followed the practice above indicated go upon the target range and qualify as sharpshooters in their first attempt. A man should not be allowed to fire a shot until he gets his muscles in such shape as to be steady in holding the rifle in three positions prescribed. In selecting a rifle to use in the match a new one should be obtained if practicable, as the accuracy of the Krag begins to fall off after about 1,500 shots have been fired from it.

I trust you will see your way to sending a team to Sea Girt this year, the reasons for which I tried to set forth in my letter to you of March 21st. I will be very glad, indeed, to give you any additional information upon this subject you may desire, as I am firmly convinced that these national competitions will be of the greatest assistance to all of us in making efficient soldiers for the firing line in battle, and we can never tell how soon or how many we may need for our country. When a man learns to shoot, and to hit what he shoots at, it is an easy matter to make of him a first-class soldier for the line of battle. Since the advent of long-range, accurate rifles, I believe the military unit is the man behind the rifle, and when that element is first class the efficiency of the company, regiment, and army is assured.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

W. P. HALL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A.,
Military Secretary.

By Command of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS,

No. 5.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, August 12, 1905.

The following synopsis, by Captain Charles King, U. S. Army, retired, of the important changes in the new Infantry Drill Regulations, is published for the information and assistance of all concerned.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The first innovation is in arrangement, whereby extended order appears in the different schools of the soldier, squad, company and battalion. In this circular it is deemed less confusing to follow out one line of instruction completely before taking up the other. Otherwise the paragraphs have been taken up in the same order as in the Drill Regulations.

CLOSE ORDER.

General Principles.

1. The distance between ranks is fixed (40 inches) either in line or column. The interval between men is four inches (instead of six.) In forming and aligning the men, place the open palm of the left hand on the hip below the belt, fingers pointing downward. In forming the hand is dropped as the man next on the left gains his interval, in all other cases at the command front.

12. To stay the execution of the movement when marching, for the correction of errors, the instructor commands: 1. In place. 2. Halt, when all halt in their tracks and stand fast. To resume the movement the command is: 1. Resume. 2. March.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

The Rests.

32. At the commands Rest, and At Ease, men keep one foot in place instead of one heel.

Eyes Right or Left.

35. In executing **eyes right** (left) or in dressing the head is turned so as to bring the left (right) eye in a line about two inches to the right (left) of the center of the body, instead of just to center as formerly.

Facings.

36. The **right face** is now on the right heel and **left face** on left heel, instead of both on the left heel.

To face in marching and advance, turn on the ball of the foot in advance and step off in the new direction with the other. **To face in marching** without gaining ground, turn on the ball of either foot and mark time.

The above is a very important clause, involving one of the fundamental principles of the new drill. **Men face in marching** in moving "by the flank," in obliquing, in changing direction in executing front into line and in executing the turnings.

Setting up Exercises.

The setting up exercises have been reduced to five and an additional breathing exercise. It will be noted, however, that other authorized calisthenics are recommended.

Steps and Marchings.

43. Note that in **double timing** the forearms are raised at the command **March**, instead of at the preparatory command; also that if marching in quick time and the command be "double time" the command **March** may be given as either foot strikes the ground.

To Mark Time.

45. The **mark time** is a decided departure. The feet instead of being "advanced half their length" and returned, are raised alternately about four inches and replanted in their tracks. Great care should be exercised not to depress the toes when raising the feet and not to increase the cadence.

Half Step.

46. The designation "half step" has been submitted for "short step." To resume the command is: 1. **Full step**. 2. **March**.

Side Step.

47. The length has been changed from twelve to ten inches.

To March by the Flank.

49. It will be noted that in executing **By the Right Flank** the men "face to the right in marching." For explanation see remarks on Par. 36.

MANUAL OF ARMS.**General Rules.**

54. 9th. A notable change will be noted here. If at an order pieces will be brought to the right shoulder at the command **March**, instead of at the preparatory command, the three motions corresponding with the first three steps. Short movements (side step, back step, etc.) may be executed at the trial by prefacing commands with the words **At trail**; as, 1. **At trail**, right step. 2. **March**.

55. 3d. Note that in the "order" from any position the motion next to the last concludes with all fingers of the right hand around the piece instead of only the first two. The grasp is changed at conclusion, leaving two fingers in front. The piece must reach ground without shock.

4th. In the position of right (left) shoulder the right (left) hand is in front of and to the left (right) of the elbow, instead of in front of it as formerly.

62. Being at port arms. 1. **Right shoulder**. 1. **Arms**. Note that this is now executed in three, instead of two, motions.

63. Coming from **present** to **right shoulder** the right hand is changed from the small of the stock to the butt at the **first**, instead of the second, motion.

64. **Left shoulder arms** has been added to the manual from any other position in cadence. Right to left shoulder has been changed accordingly.

SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

95. **Count off** has been substituted for **Count fours**. The men, except the right file, execute **Eyes right** simultaneously and turn the head and eyes to the front successively as they count.

To March Faced to the Flank.

107. A squad may be faced to the flank and marched with an interval of thirty inches between files, or it may first be closed to facing distance (14 inches), and then moved to the flank. The squad marching by the flank changes direction according to the principles of a column of squads. (Par. 195.)

The Oblique March.

109. In obliquing and in resuming the direct march, men "half face in marching." (Par. 36.)

Being in Line to March in Column of Twos or Files.

114 and 115. See comments on the same movement in the School of the Company. (Pars. 194 and 197.)

TURNINGS.

To Turn on Fixed Pivot.

116. This paragraph and the two that follow should be very carefully studied, as all movements in the School of the Company depend upon their proper execution.

At the command 1. **Squad right**; 2. **March**, the "pivot man marks time turning to the right in his place." (At West Point, as yet, he faces quickly in new direction. In certain other places he turns while taking six steps, marking time. Decision has been asked.) The other front rank men "by twice obliquing to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot man and mark time." In other words, they half face to the right as in marching and move at full step directly toward their new position; each man as he arrives opposite his place half faces to the right in marching and places himself abreast of the pivot man and begins to mark time. Thus the men arrive on the line successively, and, except that they mark time when reaching their position, the movement is very similar to the squad right of the old drill regulations. (Par. 140.)

"The rear rank does not turn as a rank; the men conform to the movement of the front rank," etc. It will be seen by reference to the plate (20), however, that No. 3 of the rear rank before the movements begins stands directly on a prolongation of the line the rear rank will occupy after the completion of the

movement. He therefore moves straight to the front at full step until in the rear of the file leader, when he covers him by facing directly to the right and marks time. No 4 on his left also moves straight to the front and obliques on to the line after uncovering No. 3. Nos 1 and 2 meanwhile oblique into their positions. After arriving there all continue to mark time until the command 3, **Full step**; 4. **March**, or 3. **Squad**; 4. **Halt**.

To Turn on Moving Pivot.

117. This movement, so far as it concerns the front rank, is similar to the above except that the pivot man, instead of marking time, takes the half step. If given from a march, he faces to the right in marching and takes the half step. The other front rank men move as in the preceding paragraph, maintaining the full step until they arrive abreast of the pivot man, when they take up the half step. The rear rank advances and turns on the same ground and exactly in the same manner as the front rank.

The About.

118. Squad right about is accomplished by twice executing squad right. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, front rank, at the completion of the first squad right mark time until No. 4 is abreast of them, when they again execute the same movement. No 4 moves at full step and without pause to his position.

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.

(For modifications prescribed for U. S. magazine rifle, model 1898, see appendix.)

132. In close, order, kneeling or lying down, the rear rank does not execute load, aim or fire.

139. The preparatory command 5. **Squad** is given before the command 6. **Fire**.

144. The command **Cease firing** takes the place of the old 1. **Cease firing**; 2. **Load**. The pieces are brought to the order by command after executing **Cease firing**. The pieces are always locked (safety lock turned to the right) after executing **Cease firing**.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

161. A somewhat confusing change will be noted in the third section of this paragraph: "At the formation of the company, the platoons, sections and squads are numbered consecutively from right to left; these designations do not change when by any movement the right becomes the left of the line or the head becomes the rear of the column." The next section relieves the difficulty somewhat: "For convenience in giving commands, etc., the additional designations **right, left**, when in line and leading, rear, when in column are applied to platoons, etc."

Posts of Officers, Etc.

162. The captain is three paces in front of the center instead of two; the quartermaster sergeant is posted according to his rank. He may therefore be one of the guides.

To Form the Company.

165. A quicker method of calling the roll is now prescribed. The men standing at the order the first sergeant commands **Report**, whereat the squad leaders in succession from the right salute and report **All present, or Private (s)absent**. The first sergeant does not return these salutes.

The post of the captain when receiving the report of the first sergeant is twelve paces in front of the company. When the company becomes much reduced in numbers the roll may be called in the old way.

To Open Ranks.

168. The changes apply only to officers. The lieutenants at the first command carry sabre and place themselves on the right and left of the front rank; at the command **March** they move to the front three paces and facing inward in marching, move parallel with the front of the company to their posts, when they halt and face outward. They bring sabres to the order at the command **Front**.

The captain's post when giving the command **March** is facing to the left three paces to the front and two paces to the right of the company.

To Close Ranks.

169. The lieutenants carry sabre at the first command and at March retrace their steps.

To Dismiss the Company.

172. The first sergeant when dismissing company is three paces to the front and two paces to the right of the company, facing left.

To Turn on Fixed Pivot.

174. In this movement the front rank men move just as in Squad right in the school of the squad. So also do the rear men of the first squad. The other rear rank men move straight to the front three paces and then move as prescribed for the front rank. A reference to the plate (43) will show that during the movement the men in march form a line (faced at an oblique) at right angles to that of the men who have arrived on the new line. The use of the command 1. In place, 2. Halt is of great value in teaching this movement.

To Turn on Moving Pivot.

176. The front rank men execute what is prescribed in the school of the squad. The rear rank, instead of advancing three paces as in the preceding paragraph (174 above), advances and turns on the same ground as the front rank.

To Form Column of Squads.

178. Executed by all the squads as explained under paragraph 116.

Column of Twos.

179. Column of twos may be formed by the command. 1. Twos right; 2. March, the rear rank closing to facing distance at the first command.

To Change Direction in Column of Squads.

181. Executed in succession by all the squads as explained in paragraph 117 except that each rank takes the full step without

command when the man on the marching flank arrives abreast of the pivot. This movement is made **without reference** to the guides, who simply "conform to the movement." The leading rank therefore turns at once at the command **March**.

To Form Column of Squads and Change Direction.

182. These movements take the place of the old **Right forward fours right** and **Fours right column right**. The column of squads is formed from line and the command may be then either **3. Full step, column left** (or half-left), **4. March**; or **3. Full step, column right** (or half-right), **4. March**.

To Form Line From Column of Squads.

187. If to the right, Nos. 3 of the rear rank mark the line to be occupied by the rear rank after the completion of the movement. They simply move to the front and face. The pivot men in the front rank on the other hand mark the line to be occupied by the front rank. If, therefore, they pivot in their tracks, no dressing should be necessary.

To Form Column of Files.

194. The men in rear rank mark time instead of halting or standing fast.

From Column of Files to Form Column of Squads.

197. The leading file takes the half step instead of halting and the other files successively take up the half step on arriving in their positions.

MOVEMENT BY PLATOONS.

200. Under this paragraph (see also Par. 319) a column of sections may be formed from column of platoons in the same manner as a column of platoons is formed from a company. A column of sections may also be formed from a company by the commands **1. Sections right**; **2. March**.

201. The post of the captain in column of platoons (or sections) is three paces in front of the commander of the leading subdivision. In line of platoons in column of squads the cap-

tain's post is three paces in front of the line of leading guides and opposite the center of the interval between platoons. (Par. 210.)

To Form Line From Column of Platoons.

207 and 209. The leading platoon advances company distance before halting, instead of platoon distance.

Single Rank.

218. All movements prescribed for double rank may be executed in single rank.

EXTENDED ORDER.

General Principles.

20. Volley firing is much more limited in use. Firing with counted cartridges and at will is used almost exclusively.

Loadings and Firings.

22. Pieces are loaded prior to taking extended order and from that time till the end of the battle or exercise are kept loaded without formal command. In advancing to the attack skirmishers lie down upon halting; those who cannot see the objective are permitted to rise.

SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

149, 2d Section. If the squad is acting alone the corporal's post is three paces in the rear of the squad at a halt, but when the squad is in line of squads the corporal is three paces in front of the squad whether advancing or at a halt. If deployed as skirmishers he is the left skirmisher.

To Deploy as Skirmishers.

153. The squad in any formation may be deployed as skirmishers and moved in any direction by the corporal moving in the desired direction and commanding, 1. As skirmishers. 2. **March.** Or he may indicate the direction in the preparatory command. 1. As skirmishers to the right (right front, rear, left rear, etc.).

No. 2 front rank moves in the direction indicated; the others place themselves on the line in the most expeditious manner.

Normal Attack.

157. At the command, 1 Skirmishers, 2. Halt, when advancing deployed as skirmishers the men halt abreast of the corporal, who then falls back into his place in rear of the line to give the commands for firing. What is said under **Normal Attack** is not meant to be construed as hard and fast regulations governing an attack, but rather as an example of methods under absolutely normal conditions.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

222. The company in battalion is regularly extended in one echelon (instead of two) the company acting alone in three.

223. The exercises laid down in the drill regulations, however, and which are to be applied usually by the company drilling alone, presume the company to be an integral part of a battalion, thus allowing the company to drill in the formation most likely to fall to its lot in battle.

Post of Officers, Etc.

224. A marked departure from the old regulations is the position of the officers while advancing. The captain is six paces in front of the center squad and the lieutenants six paces in front of their platoons. Should the captain find it necessary to leave his position during the advance it is immediately taken by the first sergeant, who is otherwise in the rear of the base squad. This arrangement makes it possible for all to know the position of the base squad at all times.

228. A new and valuable method of forming line of squads across the front of the column, viz., without diverging to either flank. The command is: 1. Line of squads on (such) squad. 2. Rear squads right front into line. 3. March. The designated squad continues to march to the front in quick time. The squads in the rear execute right front into line of squads, while those in front of the designated squad change direction half left and in succession from the base squad move to the front when they have gained their interval from the squad next on the right. See Plate 52.

232. Permits the deploying as skirmishers facing in any direction from any formation without the preliminary forming line of squads: For example, suppose a company marching in line, close order. 1. As skirmishers on (such) squad. 2. By the right and left flanks. 3. March. The base squad deploys as skirmishers at once, the other squads on the right and left move out deploying as skirmishers, and at the end of the movement the company is fully deployed and marching in the same direction as before.

Normal Attack.

237. The skirmishers, at the command **Halt**, move up on to the line of the officers before halting, the officers then taking their places in the rear.

238. It is still permissible to advance by rushes of platoons, but the platoons designated to fire do not necessarily fire volleys, but rather at will, and the rushes are somewhat longer than formerly, twenty-five yards instead of fifteen.

CIRCULARS,

No. 6. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, August 27, 1905.

I. The personnel and individual equipment, both medical and hospital, prescribed for regimental detachments of the Hospital Corps, and the equipment prescribed for a regimental field hospital, are published herein for the information of all concerned:

PERSONNEL.

Each regimental detachment of the Hospital Corps will consist of:

One Sergeant, First Class.
Two Sergeants.
Twelve Privates.

For detail as follows:

Three as orderlies to medical officers.
One as ambulance driver.
One as cook.

The remainder as nurses, attendants, bearers, etc.

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT.

One small Field Operating Case for each medical officer.
(Paragraph 306, Manual of the Medical Department.)
One Emergency Case for each Sergeant, First Class.
(Par. 249 M. M. D.)
One Orderly Pouch for each orderly to medical officers.
(Par. 273, M. M. D.)
One Hospital Corps Pouch for each private other than orderlies, (Par. 272, M. M. D.)

OUTFIT FOR REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL.

One case of bedding, tent unit, one for each hospital tent used as a ward, (Par. 296, M. M. D.)
One canvass case of reserve bedding and clothing, in addition to that listed in Par. 296, (Par. 321, M. M. D.)
One combined Medical and Surgical Chest, for detached service, (Par. 305, M. M. D.)

- *One Medical Chest, (Par. 304, "a" M. M. D.)
- One Surgical Chest, (Par. 304, "b" M. M. D.)
- One Sterilizer Chest, (Par. 304, "c" M. M. D.)
- *One box of medical dressings, reserve supply, (Par. 304, "d" M. M. D.)
- One Maignen Filter, (Par. 304, "e" M. M. D.)
- One chest of furniture, (Par. 298, M. M. D.) one for each hospital tent used as ward.
- One Commode Chest, (Par. 300, M. M. D.)
- One Field Desk, (Par. 294, M. M. D.)
- *One Food Chest, (Par. 292, M. M. D.)
- One small Mess Chest, (Par. 323, M. M. D.)
- One small Field Range, (Par. 324, M. M. D.)
- † Miscellaneous Articles, (Par. 320, M. M. D.)
 - Six small mosquito nets.
 - Three wash basins, hand, agate ware.
 - Two brooms.
 - Two scrubbing brushes.
 - Three buckets, agate ware.
 - Two buckets, galvanized iron.
 - Two sets of folding metal candlesticks.
 - One dozen spit cups, paper.
 - One hatchet.
 - Two lanterns, one red and one white.
 - One dozen lantern wicks.
 - Two litters.
 - Toilet paper, in quantities as required.
 - Fine brown twine, in quantities as required.

TENTAGE FOR REGIMENTAL FIELD HOSPITAL.

- II. Three hospital tents, complete with files, poles and pins, two for use as wards and one for dispensary and operating tent.

TENTAGE FOR DETACHMENT OF HOSPITAL CORPS.

- One common wall tent, complete with poles and pins, for:
 - The Sergeant, First Class.
 - The two Sergeants.
 - Every three privates.
 - Use as cook tent.

(NOTES: References to the paragraph of the Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army, which is quoted, will show contents or composition of chests and cases.

*Contents will be supplied as required upon requisition to the Surgeon General, F. S. T.

+ May be obtained when required upon requisition to the Surgeon General F. S. T., or may be purchased by regimental surgeons from any public funds issued them as an allowance for Hospital Corps detachment, collected as fines, etc.

TRANSPORTATION.

One ambulance.

One set double pole harness.

*Mounts for Hospital Corps, when specially authorized.

*Wagons, when required from time to time.

QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES.

Three ambulance guidons, 28 x 16 inches, on lance staff, for use as markers.

† Two wood axes.

One Red Cross flag (Field hospital flag,) with 50 foot halyards.

One storm flag (National Colors), with 50 foot halyards.

† Two mauls.

† Illuminating oil, in quantities as required.

† One pickax.

Forty large tent pins, extra.

Eighty small tent pins, extra.

† One shovel, with long handle.

† One spade.

*Fuel.

*Lumber for flooring, dispensary and tents used as wards.

*Straw, for bedsacks of men of Hospital Corps.

CLOTHING AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

III. Each enlisted man of the Hospital Corps should be supplied with the following clothing:

One field service uniform.

Campaign hat.

Hat cord.

Hat number, (Number of regiment.)

Cotton khaki coat, with appropriate chevrons.

Cotton khaki trousers.

Pair canvass leggings.

One blue uniform.

Forage cap.

(NOTES: *May be obtained when required upon requisition to the regimental Quartermaster, approved by the Regimental Commander.

†May be obtained when required upon requisition to the Surgeon General, F. S. T., or may be purchased by regimental surgeons from any public funds issued them as an allowance for Hospital Corps detachment, collected as fines, etc.

Cap ornament, as prescribed for sergeants or privates.
 Unlined blouse, with appropriate chevrons.
 Trousers, foot, with appropriate stripes.
 One rubber poncho.

Also the following articles of Quartermaster's supplies:

One shelter tent, half.
 One shelter tent pole.
 Five shelter tent pins.
 One bedsack.
 One litter sling, with ring.

Also the following Ordnance stores:

One Hospital Corps knife.
 One H. C. knife scabbard.
 One russet leather waist belt, with buckle.
 One haversack, with russet leather strap.
 One meat can.
 One tin cup.
 One knife.
 One fork.
 Two spoons.
 One canteen, with russet leather strap.

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
 Adjutant-General,
 Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULARS. }

No. 7. }

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office
Tallahassee, September 2, 1905.

THE SUMMARY COURT.

I. (The following notes, memoranda and suggestions regarding the functions, scope and methods of procedure of summary courts in the Florida State Troops, prepared by Lieutenant Colonel John S. Maxwell, are published for the information and guidance of those concerned.)

Composition of the Summary Court.

The Summary Court, as constituted in the Florida State Troops, is composed of one commissioned officer, who is appointed by the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, post or other place, regiment or corps, detached battalion, or detached company, or other detachment in the militia.

An officer should not act as court and accuser in the same case. When an officer who has already been appointed as the Summary Court becomes the accuser of an enlisted man, the officer having authority to appoint such a court should issue an order appointing another officer as the Summary Court to try the accused.

The order appointing the Summary Court for a post may be in the following form, making, of course, the proper change or changes in the case of a regiment, battalion, company, battery or other detachment:

Special orders.

Post Jacksonville, Florida, March 2, 1905.

No. 3.

Second Lieutenant John Smith, First Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, is hereby appointed as the Summary Court to try such enlisted men at this post as may be properly brought before the court charged with breach of discipline in violation of the laws governing the Florida State Troops, and will act as such Summary Court until further orders.

Richard Roe,

Colonel, 1st Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.

Commanding Post.

This order should be recorded in post order book.

Jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

The Summary Court has jurisdiction to try the enlisted men at a garrison, fort, post or other place, or of a regiment or corps, detached battalion, or detached company, or other detachment in the militia, for breaches of discipline or violations of the laws governing such organizations.

The Summary Court cannot try commissioned officers; but non-commissioned officers have not the right of objecting to being brought to trial before it, as in the United States Army, nor have privates charged with an offense and brought before the Summary Court for trial the right to object to trial by such court and to request trial by court-martial; nor is it necessary for them to sign the consent to be tried appearing on the form of record. This is necessary in the United States Army because it affects the power of punishment, and is required by the act of Congress; but the Florida statute has not incorporated in it this provision.

As regards time of trial, there is no limit fixed within which an accused must be brought before the Summary Court; but, while the 103rd Article of War does not apply to such court, it would be a proceeding without precedent to try an enlisted man for an offense committed more than two years the time he is brought before the court for trial.

The post commander, and not the court, will determine what cases will be brought before it; and the time and place for trial; the time and place the court will try a case should be added to the printed endorsement on the Record Sheet (which serves also the purpose of a charge sheet) referring the case to the Summary Court; and should also be stated in the order to the man to appear before it, as hereinafter suggested. As little time as possible should intervene between the commission of a breach of discipline and the trial of the delinquent before the Summary Court. The establishment of the Summary Court does not mean that the officers of a company or battery must bring every dereliction of duty or breach of discipline or violation of the law governing such organization before the Summary Court for trial; they have the right to exercise their discretion in the matter, and they are not obliged to bring cases before the Summary Court which they consider can be properly disposed of with an admonition or by withholding privileges or indulgences or by imposing fatigue duties.

Power of the Summary Court.

The officers constituting the Summary Court is given, by statute, the power to administer oaths; and when the court is satisfied of the guilt of the accused, it has the power to punish by imposing fines not exceeding fifteen dollars for each offense, and to sentence non-commissioned officers to reduction to ranks.

Procedure in the Summary Court.

The statute prescribes that the procedure in the Summary Court shall be informal. At the same time, however, it is proper that some uniformity of procedure should be observed, and the procedure should conform as nearly as practicable to that of a court-martial. The following suggestions, observations and forms are submitted to aid the officers of the Florida State Troops:

The trial by the Summary Court is quasi criminal in its nature, and the accused should be present at all stages of the trial down to the time when the court considers its findings and imposes sentence—if satisfied of the guilt of the accused; but the record is not required to show that the accused was present. The best way to insure the presence of the accused is for the officer who appointed the court, or the commanding officer for the time being acting in his place, to issue an order requiring his presence, in substance as follows, making such changes as are necessary when the court is appointed by the officer in another capacity than as post commander:

Special orders,

Post, Jacksonville, Florida, March 5, 1905.

No. 4.

Private John Doe, Company "A," 1st Regiment Infantry Florida State Troops, is hereby ordered to be and appear before the Summary Court, at the Armory of said company, at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, March 8th, 1905, to be tried upon the charges preferred against him, a copy of which is transmitted with this order.

Richard Roe,

Colonel 1st Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.
Commanding Post.

A copy of this order, and of the charges preferred against the accused, should be served on him personally by a non-commissioned officer detailed for that purpose. The original order, with the endorsement of the non-commissioned officer that he has served the accused, noting the date and hour of service, should be sent to the Summary Court. Should the accused fail to appear after having been served with said order, the Summary Court can and should issue its warrant to the sheriff in the form supplied by the Adjutant-General, and have the accused brought before it at the time fixed in the warrant. This warrant may be in the following form:

State of Florida.

To the Sheriff of Duval County, Florida, Greeting:

Whereas, Private John Doe is an enlisted man of Company "A," 1st Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, and

Whereas charges have been preferred against said Private John Doe, and Private John Doe was on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1905, served with Post Special Order No. 4, dated Post, Jacksonville, Florida, March 5th, 1905, issued by Colonel Richard Roe, 1st Infantry, Florida State Troops, Commanding the post, ordering him to be and appear before the Summary Court, at the Armory of said company, at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, March 8th, 1905, to be tried upon charges preferred against him, such Summary Court having been appointed by Colonel Richard Roe by Post Special Order No. 3, dated Post Jacksonville, Florida, March 2nd, 1905, and,

Whereas the said Private John Doe did fail and neglect to appear as ordered and has disobeyed said order.

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded to forthwith arrest the said Private John Doe and have him before this Court at said armory at 8 p. m., Thursday, March 9th, 1905, for trial.

Witness the hand of the Summary Court, at Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1905.

John Smith,

Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, F. S. T.

Summary Court.

If the accused appears and the court has not finished his trial, or has not taken up the case by the time of adjournment, the court should order his presence again at a fixed time, and if the accused fails to again appear, should issue his warrant as before and have him brought before it. This method is applicable to the Summary Court held at a post when the command to

which the accused belongs is not in the field, either at camp of instruction or on actual service. If an offense is committed by an enlisted man while in camp of instruction or when called out in aid of the civil authorities, or in other actual service, and charges are preferred against him for trial by summary court, the soldier will not be confined in the guard house, but will be placed in arrest in quarters before and during trial, except in particular cases where restraint may be necessary; and when ordered before the court for trial, he will be reported to it by some non-commissioned officer.

All offenses committed by enlisted men for which punishment in excess of the punitive power of the Summary Court should be imposed—that is to say, violations of the 20th, 21st, 22^d, 23rd, 24th, 32nd (absence without leave for, say, over forty-eight hours), 38th (found drunk on guard), 39th, (quitting guard), 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 55th, 60th and 62nd (more serious offenses) Articles of War, should be tried by a general court-martial when practicable or by a regimental or garrison court-martial, as the case may be.

The record of the Summary Court, as furnished from the Adjutant-General's office, serves as a charge sheet, and only one case or charge should be made out thereon. The officer preferring the charge should fill out the blank, in triplicate, as follows:

He will not fill in the heading.

In the first column he will place the name, rank, company and regiment of the accused; and under the heading "Witnesses" he will give the names of all who are to be witnesses in the case.

In the second column he will insert the name of the Article of War violated, or, in cases of violation of company or battery by-laws, the words "62nd Article of War and Sec. (or paragraph), Company By-Laws."

In the third column he will insert a synopsis of specifications, as brief as possible, consistent with showing when taken in connection with the Article of War violated, the nature of the offense, and will sign his name, rank and regiment at the bottom of the column where indicated thereon. On the back of the sheets he will give dates of previous convictions within one year. The following are suggested as sufficient synopsis of specifications in cases most likely to occur in the troops:

Losing or Spoiling Through Neglect, Arms, Clothing, or Accoutrements:

Insert in **second** column "17th Article of War," and in **third** column "Lost a campaign hat," or "Sold a rifle," or "Spoiled a cartridge belt," or as the case may be.

Absence Without Leave:

In **second** column insert "32nd Article of War," and in the **third** column insert "From 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., March 10, 1905," or as the case may be.

Absence From Drill or Parade, Etc.:

In the **second** column insert "33rd Article of War," and in the **third** column insert "From drill, March 17th, 1905," or "From parade, March 18, 1905," or as the case may be.

Drunkenness on Duty:

In the **second** column insert "38th Article of War," and in **third** column insert "At drill, March 2nd, 1905," or "On parade, March 10th, 1905," or as the case may be.

Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct:

In the **second** column insert "62nd Article of War," and in the **third** column insert "Drunk and disorderly in armory, March 22nd, 1905," or "Drunk and disorderly in company street, March 15th, 1905," or as the case may be.

Conduct to the Prejudice of Good Order and Military Discipline:

Insert in the **second** column "62nd Article of War," and in the **third** column "Wilfully disobeying order of 1st Sergeant ——— to 'fall in' (or to report to captain, or whatever the order was), March 22nd, 1905," or as the case may be.

Insert in **second** column "62nd Article of War and Article ——— of by-laws of company," and in **third** column "Did not pay company dues for March, 1905, when payable," or as the case may be.

Insert in **second** column "62nd Article of War," and in **third** column "Wearing campaign hat when not on mili-

tary duty, March 23rd, 1905, contrary to paragraph 226 of the Regulations governing the Florida State Troops," or as the case may be.

Insert in **second** column "62nd Article of War," and in **third** column "Passing an officer within saluting distance without saluting."

Insert in **second** column "62nd Article of War," and in **third** column "Wearing campaign hat with civilian clothes, in violation of paragraph 232 Regulations governing Florida State Troops," or "Wearing civilian trousers with uniform, in violation of paragraph 232 Regulations governing Florida State Troops, or as the case may be.

The officer preferring the charge will then forward the three charge sheets, so prepared, to the officer who appoints or has appointed the Summary Court, or to the officer in command for the time being.

The officer who appointed the court, or the commanding officer for the time being, when charges against an enlisted man are forwarded to him in triplicate, will issue an order to the accused to appear, in the form hereinbefore suggested, and will attach one of the charge sheets thereto and have the same delivered, or deliver the same, to the accused. The other two charge sheets he will refer to the Summary Court, by endorsement as hereinbefore suggested.

The Summary Court should sit at the place and time indicated in the endorsement referring the same to it, and proceed to try the case. The court, the accused, and all military witnesses should be in uniform, and the proceedings should be conducted with decorum. The accused will be arraigned, that is to say, will be made to stand at attention and have the charges read to him, and he will then be allowed to plead. The accused should be allowed counsel if he so desires, and he should be asked if he wishes to obtain counsel, and an opportunity to do so be given him by taking an adjournment, if necessary. If the accused pleads guilty, the Court may, if it so desires, take the testimony of the witnesses and have the accused make a statement, if he so desires, so as to determine upon the sentence to be imposed. If the accused pleads not guilty, the witnesses will be sworn in the following form:

"You solemnly swear (or affirm) that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." and their evidence taken, the accused being allowed to testify in his own behalf if he so desires; but the evidence will not be recorded.

Evidence.

The following suggestions are made as to what facts should be proven, and the method of proving them, under the charges for which forms have been suggested:

Absence without leave, etc. This charge must be proven by evidence showing that the accused was absent from his company during the time specified, or any part thereof, and that he had not been granted permission to be absent by his company commander. These facts should be proven by the testimony of the company commander that he did not grant the accused permission to be absent, and by the morning report of the company or roll book, identified and put in evidence by the First Sergeant or other non-commissioned officer who called the roll during the time the accused was absent.

Absence from drill, dress parade, etc.: This charge should be proven by the testimony of the First Sergeant or other non-commissioned officer who called the roll at the drill, dress parade, inspection, etc., identifying the roll book and putting it in evidence. If no roll is called and recorded, as in assembly of the guard detail, etc., the testimony of the First Sergeant as to the detaching of the accused for guard duty or for fatigue duty, usually by exhibiting, identifying and introducing in evidence the detail posted on the order board in quarters or posted at the First Sergeant's tent, and the testimony of the non-commissioned officer of such guard detail or fatigue detail, etc., should be taken to prove the fact of accused being absent from such assembly. Where the drill from which accused was absent was a regular weekly drill, that is, a drill prescribed by standing orders, no proof of notice to attend is necessary; but if it is a special drill, parade, etc., proof that warning to attend, as prescribed by regulations, should be given.

Drunk on duty: This will be proven by testimony of any witnesses who were present and declare under oath that accused was drunk at drill, parade, inspection, etc.

Drunkenness and disorderly conduct in armory, or in quarters, or in company street, etc., should be proven by witnesses who saw accused under such circumstances.

Disobedience of order from First Sergeant, or other non-commissioned officer, should be proven by testimony of such non-commissioned officer that he gave an order to the accused, stating what it was, and that the accused refused to obey the same, and by testimony of such other witnesses as are cognizant of the facts.

Non-payment of dues should be proven by testimony of the treasurer, identifying books of account and placing them in evidence. The court will take judicial notice of the by-laws of the company.

The Summary Court, as soon as the trial is concluded, and he has determined upon his findings and the sentences, will fill in the fourth, fifth and sixth columns, signing his name, rank and regiment in the sixth column, and affixing the words "Summary Court" after his signature. After completing the records as indicated above, the Summary Court will then forward or return the two charge sheets to the officer who appointed the court, or to the commanding officer for the time being.

When the two charge sheets, properly filled out, have been returned to him by the Summary Court, the officer who appointed the court, or the commanding officer for the time being, will then endorse his action on both sheets, signing the same, certified by him as being a true copy, to the immediate commanding officer of the accused, and noting thereon the date he notified the offender of his approval of the sentence if he notified him in person, or accompanied by the registration receipt signed by the offender if he notified him by mail; and will retain and file the other in his official records. He will also at once notify the accused of the sentence of the Summary Court and of his action thereon, if approved. He can do this by seeing the offender in person and advising him what was the sentence of the court, and that he had approved the same; or, which is probably the better way, when at home stations, he can advise the offender of these facts by registered mail. The letter of notification may be in the following form:

Post Jacksonville, March 24th, 1905.

Private John Doe,

Company "A," 1st Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.,

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sir: This is to notify you that the Summary Court before which you were arraigned and tried on the 10th day of March, 1905, has found you guilty of being absent from drill on March 7th, 1905, in violation of 33d Article of War, and has sentenced you to pay a fine of three dollars; and I further notify you that I, as a Reviewing Officer of said court, have approved said finding and sentence.

Said fine should be paid to your immediate commanding officer within ten days from the receipt of this notification, else it will be my duty to issue a warrant for your arrest:

Respectfully,

RICHARD ROE,

Colonel 1st Regiment Infantry, F. S. T.
Commanding Post.

Or as the case may be.

The immediate commanding officer of the accused, when he receives the charge sheet from the post commander, or the commanding officer for the time being, will not on the descriptive and enlistment card of the accused under the heading, "Remarks," the date and sentence of the Summary Court, and will file the sheet in his official records. He should have a binder for this purpose, and keep all such sheets together. If the offender does not pay the fine to him within ten days, as required by law, the immediate commanding officer of the offender should at once advise the reviewing officer, that is, the officer who appointed the court, or the commanding officer for the time being, of such fact.

When the immediate commanding officer of the offender sentenced by a Summary Court advises the reviewing officer, that is, the officer who appointed the court, or the commander for the time being, that the fine has not been paid as required by law, such reviewing officer will at once issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender. The warrant may be in the following form:

State of Florida.

To the Sheriff of Duval County, Florida, Greeting:

Whereas, Private John Doe is an enlisted man of Company "A," 1st Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops, and was on the 10th day of March, 1905, arraigned before and tried by the Summary Court, appointed by the Commanding Officer of said Post by Special Order No. 3, dated March 2d, 1905, said court sitting in the Armory of said Company, and was found guilty of being absent from drill on March 7th, 1905, in violation of the 33d Article of War, and was sentenced by said Summary Court to pay a fine of three dollars, and

Whereas, the finding and sentence of said Summary Court were approved by the commanding officer of said post, so appointing said court, as the Reviewing Officer thereof, on March 24th, 1905; and

Whereas, said Reviewing Officer of said court did, on March 24th, 1905, notify the said Private John Doe of the finding and

sentence of said Court and of his approval thereof, by sending him a letter by registered mail advising him of the finding and sentence and approval thereof; and

Whereas, Ten days have now elapsed since the receiving of said notification, as aforesaid, by Private John Doe, and said fine has not been paid and is still unpaid:

Now, Therefore, You are hereby commanded to arrest the said Private John Doe, and to keep him confined in the jail of said Duval county, Florida, until said fine of three dollars, so imposed as aforesaid, and your legal fees in this case are paid, or until the said Private John Doe shall have been kept confined in said jail of said county one day for each dollar, or fraction thereof, of said fine so imposed as aforesaid, and of your legal fees in this case.

Witness, The hand of the commanding officer of Post Jacksonville, Florida, as reviewing officer of said Summary Court, this the 5th day of April, 1905.

Richard Roe,
Colonel, 1st Regiment Infantry, Florida State Troops,
Commanding Post, as Reviewing Officer of said
Summary Court.

The sheriff should at once execute said warrant and make return thereof to the officer who issued it, showing how he executed it.

(Blank warrants may be secured from the Adjutant-General's office upon requisition.)

By Command of the Governor:

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major-General, F. S. T.

CIRCULAR

No. 8.

STATE OF FLORIDA,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Tallahassee, September 18, 1905.

The following Bulletin of the National Trophy Match (Team) Held at Sea Girt, New Jersey, August 29th, 30th, 31st, and September 1st, 1905, showing the totals at each range of each team, is published as information, Brigadier General W. P. Hall, Military Secretary, U. S. Army, Executive Officer in charge.

	Slow Fire		Rapid Fire		Slow Fire		Skirmish		Total
	200 yds	600 yds	200 yds	500 yds	800 yds	1000 yds	1st run	2nd run	
1. New York	512	511	512	528	534	580	731	820	4528
2. U. S. Infantry.....	504	487	505	499	516	350	782	817	4460
3. Ohio	509	521	517	494	520	389	704	777	4431
4. U. S. Marine Corps..	501	509	508	489	499	383	776	718	4360
5. U. S. Navy.....	494	471	502	516	468	341	761	735	4288
6. New Jersey	509	483	513	447	517	359	678	761	4267
7. Massachusetts	488	489	489	460	486	358	765	725	4260
8. Illinois	486	458	491	491	502	330	748	750	4256
9. Pennsylvania	494	506	463	465	502	342	674	774	4220
10. District of Columbia.	495	465	507	480	472	289	768	737	4213
11. U. S. Cavalry.....	486	475	488	488	483	321	731.8	735.8	4208.6
12. Rhode Island	484	481	520	460	493	335	693	667	4133
13. Minnesota	484	495	479	479	456	369	660	689	4111
14. Washington	498	481	492	488	511	360	639	641	4110
15. Iowa	478	484	481	481	471	357	658	660	4070
16. Maryland	499	483	518	468	503	336	632	618	4057
17. Maine	510	474	501	446	495	381	613	612	4032
18. Wisconsin	497	480	510	472	445	288	707	611	4010
19. Georgia	499	473	436	451	488	337	566	751	4001
20. Connecticut	500	490	469	438	451	339	588	706	3981
21. Oregon	448	455	501	418	437	289	675	694	3917
22. Florida	474	457	518	432	430	338	613	645	3907
23. Michigan	486	438	449	414	447	291	649	627	3801
24. U. S. Military Acad'y	473	473	424	401	442	256	502	700	3681
25. Kansas	443	441	450	428	399	251	497	593	3502
26. Vermont	471	432	432	402	446	339	513	411	3444
27. Montana	475	415	453	361	419	279	450	516	3388
28. South Carolina	464	392	411	369	386	293	549	486	3350
29. California	453	437	417	407	394	340	344	485	3282
30. Texas	432	407	454	386	367	239	451	497	3233
31. Hawaii	467	432	479	386	336	134	441	514	3199
32. West Virginia	460	340	420	347	357	183	485	446	3038
33. Delaware	445	369	335	332	346	262	433	382	2904
34. Missouri	415	351	431	304	295	163	384	433	2776
35. Nebraska	425	348	375	288	338	182	370	367	2693
36. Indiana	415	337	378	326	327	160	369	340	2652
37. Tennessee	388	281	352	335	306	48	245	261	2216

A. C. BUFFINGTON,
Captain, 1st U. S. Infantry,
Statistical Officer.

By Command of the Governor.

J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER,
Adjutant-General,
Major General, F. S. T.

APPENDIX N.

DIRECTORY

OF THE

Florida State Troops

AND

REGISTER

OF THE

Commissioned Officers.

Compiled in the
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 23, 1906.

Errors and omissions should be immediately reported to the Adjutant General of the State.

WITNESSED

1906.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS Of the Florida State Troops.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Governor Napoleon B. Broward.

General Headquarters, State Capitol, Tallahassee.

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
PERSONAL STAFF		
	Aids de Camp.	
C. H. B. Floyd.....	Colonel	Apalachicola.
Richard M. Cary....	Colonel	Pensacola.
Cromwell Gibbons..	Colonel	Jacksonville.
William B. Young..	Colonel	Jacksonville.
Alexander R. Merrill	Colonel	Jacksonville.
S. C. Boylston, Jr..	Colonel	Jacksonville.
John W. Henderson	Colonel	Tallahassee.
Tracy L. Acosta....	Colonel	Jacksonville.
George G. Brooks...	Colonel	Key West.
Thomas J. L. Brown	Colonel	Tampa.
.....	Maj. and Mil. Sec...	Vacant.
GENERAL STAFF.		
J. Clifford R. Foster	Maj-Gen., Adj-Gen.	Tallahassee.
Henry Bacon	Col., Surgeon Gen..	Jacksonville.
Samuel T. Shaylor..	Col., Judge Adv. Gen.	Jacksonville.
Raymond Cay.	Col., Asst. Adj-Gen.	Jacksonville.
H. M. deMontmollin.	Col., Com. Gen.....	Palatka.
W. A. MacWilliams.	Col., Q'm'r General.	St. Augustine.
Robert P. Carleton.	Col., Inspector S. A.	
	Practice.	Fernandina.
George E. Porter...	Col., Chief of Ord..	Live Oak.
Walter P. Corbett..	Col., Inspector Gen.	Jacksonville.
John H. Bland.....	Capt., Naval Sec..	Jacksonville.
	Attached.	
John A. Dapray....	Major U. S. Army, retired. On duty with the Organ- ized Militia of Florida; General Instructor and In- specter, and Com- mandant of The Service School, F. S. T.	Tallahassee.
	*Naval Rank.	

FIRST BRIGADE.**Brigadier General and Staff.**

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Corner Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
John W. Sackett...	Brigadier General...	Jacksonville.
L. S. Oppenheimer.	Major and Surgeon.	Tampa.
B. B. MacDonell....	Capt., Asst. Adj-Gen.	Jacksonville.
Harvey R. Payne...	Capt., Asst. Q'm'r...	Jacksonville.
John H. Layne.....	Capt., Commissary.	Braidentown.
.....	1st Lieut., A. D. C.	Vacant.
.....	1st Lieut., A. D. C.	Vacant.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Corner Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
Field and Staff.		
Jacob Gumbinger...	Major.	Jacksonville.
.....	1st Lieut., Adjutant.	Vacant.
Estevan A. Moreno.	1st Lieut., Q'm'r...	Port Tampa City.
.....	1st Lieut., Com.....	Vacant.
R. Y. H. Thomas..	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Jacksonville.
First Battery.		
Walter I. Lyman.	Captain.	Jacksonville.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
.....	1st Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
George R. Seavey..	2nd Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.

FIRST INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Corner Forsyth and Market Streets, Jacksonville.)

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
Field and Staff.		
John S. Maxwell...	Colonel.	Jacksonville.
.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	Vacant.
Alfred Boyd Small.	Maj., Com. 2nd Bat.	Lake City.
Dominick Brown...	Maj., Com. 3rd Bat.	Apalachicola.
William LeFils.....	Maj., Com. 1st Bat.	Jacksonville.
A. D. Williams.....	Major, Surgeon.....	Jacksonville.
William C. Croom.	Capt., Commissary..	Tallahassee.
James Y. Wilson..	Capt., Adjutant.....	Jacksonville.
E. E. Philbrick....	Capt., Asst. Surgeon	Tallahassee.
George H. Weller..	Capt., Quarterm'r...	Jacksonville.
L. Fitz-James Hindry	Chaplain, with rank of Captain.	St. Augustine.
William T. Elmore.	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur.	Jacksonville.
James G. Coxetter..	1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Batt.	Tampa.
Walter G. Sharit...	1st Lieut., Adj. 3rd Batt.	Apalachicola.
Lymann Helvenston	1st Lieut., Adj. 2nd Batt.	Lake City.
John H. Cook.....	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 3rd Batt.	Apalachicola.
.....	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 1st Batt.	Vacant.
.....	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 2nd Batt.	Vacant.
Company "A."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
Edgar J. Hunter...	1st Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
Aubrey G. Sawyer.	2nd Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
Company "B."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
James E. Calkins..	1st Lieutenant.....	Fernandina.
Hall T. Capers.....	2nd Lieutenant.....	Fernandina.
Company "C."		
	Vacancy.	
Company "D."		
S. C. Harrison, Jr..	Captain.	Jacksonville.
Robert F. Metcalf..	1st Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
.....	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Vacant.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
Company "E."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
Edward Porter. ...	1st Lieutenant.	Live Oak.
.....	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Vacant.
Company "F."		
Fred G. Yerkes....	Captain.	Jacksonville.
Wm. D. Vinzant, Jr.	1st Lieutenant.....	Jacksonville.
.....	2nd Lieutenant.....	Vacant.
Company "G."		
Henry M. Snow, Jr.	Captain.	St. Augustine.
.....	1st Lieutenant.	Vacant.
LeRoy Canfield....	2nd Lieutenant.	St. Augustine.
Company "H."		
Nelson H. Cox.....	Captain.	Lake City.
W. Gordon Brown..	1st Lieutenant.	Lake City.
.....	2nd Lieutenant.	Vacant.
Company "I."		
	Vacancy.	
Company "K."		
Wm. W. Flournoy..	Captain.	DeFuniak Springs.
John M. Flournoy..	1st Lieutenant.	DeFuniak Springs.
Donald S. Gillis....	2nd Lieutenant. ...	DeFuniak Springs.
Company "L."		
Joseph P. Hickey..	Captain.	Apalachicola.
Shields Warren. ...	1st Lieutenant.	Apalachicola.
.....	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Vacant.
Company "M."		
Charles O. Andrews	Captain.	Marianna.
George C. Horne...	1st Lieutenant.	Marianna.
William D. Barnes.	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Marianna.

SECOND INFANTRY.

(Headquarters, Monroe County Armory, Key West.)

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
Field and Staff.		
Felix C. Brossier...	Colonel.	Key West.
Charles M. Bingham	Lieut. Colonel.	Daytona.
Frank X. Schuller..	Maj., Com. 1st Bat.	Orlando.
John B. Parkinson..	Maj., Com. 2nd Bat.	Daytona.
.....	Maj., Com. 3rd Bat.	Vacant.
John B. Maloney...	Major, Surgeon. ...	Key West.
Albert H. Blanding.	Capt., Adjutant....	Gainesville.
Charles S. Noble...	Capt., Commissary.	Montclair.
B. C. Abernethy....	Capt., Quarterm'r..	Orlando.
William W. DeHart	Chaplain, with rank of Captain.	Tampa.
Augustus V. Long..	1st Lieut., Adj. 3rd Batt.	Starke.
Henry N. Dickson..	1st Lieut., Adj. 1st Batt.	Orlando.
William H. Powers.	1st Lieut., Asst. Sur	Ocala.
William F. Jibb....	1st Lieut., Adj. 2nd Batt.	Daytona.
Harry E. Waters...	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 1st Batt.	Orlando.
William L. Wall...	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 3rd Batt.	Starke.
H. B. Yarborough..	2nd Lieut., Quarter- master and Com- missary, 2nd Batt.	Daytona.
Company "A."		
George A. Nash...	Captain.	Ocala.
John M. Graham...	1st Lieutenant....	Ocala.
Joseph Bell.	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Ocala.
Company "B."		
F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.	Captain.	Leesburg.
.....	1st Lieutenant.	Vacant.
Frank A. Taylor, Jr.	2nd Lieutenant. ...	Leesburg.
Company "C."		
Richard M. Hudson.	Captain.	Orlando.
John T. Hammond.	1st Lieutenant.	Orlando.
.....	2nd Lieutenant.	Vacant.
Company "D."		
.....	Captain.	Vacant.
William H. Collins.	1st Lieutenant.	Palatka.
.....	2nd Lieutenant.	Vacant.

SECOND INFANTRY.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and Office.	Address.
Company "E."		
Ruric C. Heiberger.	Captain.	Starke.
Otto D. Groff.....	1st Lieutenant.	Starke.
Herbert A. Ross....	2nd Lieutenant.	Starke.
Company "F."		
M. Henry Cohen....	Captain.	Tampa.
Max P. Moritz.....	1st Lieutenant.	Tampa.
James W. Dyke....	2nd Lieutenant.	Tampa.
Company "G."		
	Vacancy.	
Company "H."		
Caleb R. Layton...	Captain.	Gainesville.
John W. Blanding..	1st Lieutenant.	Gainesville.
Allen Graham.	2nd Lieutenant.	Gainesville.
Company "I."		
Samuel J. Wolf....	Captain.	Key West.
Joseph H. Curry....	1st Lieutenant.	Key West.
Louis Louis.	2nd Lieutenant.	Key West.
Company "K."		
J. D. C. Morris....	Captain.	Daytona.
.....	1st Lieutenant.	Vacant.
Neville H. Clark...	2nd Lieutenant.	Daytona.
Company "L."		
James F. Jaudon...	Captain.	Miami.
G. Duncan Brossier.	1st Lieutenant.	Miami.
Napoleon D. Coates.	2nd Lieutenant.	Miami.
Company "M."		
A. Forrest Burns...	Captain.	Brooksville.
.....	1st Lieutenant.	Vacant.
W. Lee Cook.....	2nd Lieutenant.	Brooksville.

Distribution of Regiments and Battalions.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Band.....Jacksonville.

Attached Detachment Hospital Corps, Jacksonville.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Duval County Armory, Jacksonville.)

Company "A," Jacksonville.

Company "F," Jacksonville.

Company "D," Jacksonville.

Company "G," St. Augustine.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Lake City.)

Company "B," Fernandina.

Company "H," Lake City.

Company "E," Live Oak.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Franklin County Armory, Apalachicola.)

Company "K," DeFuniak Springs.

Company "M," Marianna.

Company "L," Apalachicola.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Band.....Orlando.

Attached Detachments Hospital Corps, Tampa and Ocala.

FIRST BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Orlando.)

Company "C," Orlando.

Company "M," Brooksville.

Company "F," Tampa.

SECOND BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Volusia County Armory, Daytona.)

Company "D," Palatka.

Company "K," Daytona.

Company "I," Key West.

Company "L," Miami.

THIRD BATTALION.

(Headquarters, Leesburg.)

Company "A," Ocala.

Company "E," Starke.

Company "B," Leesburg.

Company "H," Gainesville.

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Name and Grade.	Relative Rank.	Office.	Date of Rank	Commission Expires.
Major Generals.				
Foster, J. Clifford R.	1	Adj't. Gen'l.	July 29, 1901	Mch. 6, 1909
Brigadier Generals.				
Sackett, John Warren	1	Comdg. Brig.	Feb. 28, 1906	May 18, 1907
Colonels.				
Bacon, Henry	1	Surg'n Gen.	April 5, 1899	Jan. 6, 1909
Shaylor, Samuel T.	2	Jud. Adv. Gen.	June 22, 1896	Jan. 6, 1909
Cay, Raymond	3	Asst. Adj't. Gen.	Feb. 4, 1897	Jan. 6, 1909
deMontmollin, Harry M.	4	Com. Gen.	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 6, 1909
MacWilliams, William A.	5	Q. M. Gen.	Aug. 1, 1901	Jan. 6, 1909
Floyd, Charles Henry Bourke	6	A. D. C.	May 20, 1903	Jan. 3, 1909
Carleton, Robert	7	Ins. Gen. S. A. Prac.	June 12, 1903	June 11, 1907
Porter, George E.	8	Chf. of Ord.	June 23, 1903	June 22, 1907
Cary, Richard Miles	9	A. D. C.	July 13, 1903	Jan. 3, 1909
Gibbons, Cromwell	10	A. D. C.	Jan. 24, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Young, William B.	11	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Merrill, Alexander R.	12	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Boylston, Samuel Cordes, Jr.	13	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Henderson, John Ward	14	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Acosta, Tracy L.	15	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Brooks George G.	16	A. D. C.	Jan. 25, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Brossier, Felix Clement	17	2nd Inf.	Mch. 6, 1905	May 20, 1907
Brown, Thomas J. L.	18	A. D. C.	Mch. 6, 1905	Jan. 3, 1909
Corbett, Walter Provost	19	Ins. Gen.	Aug. 5, 1905	Jan. 6, 1909
Maxwell, John Stevens	20	1st Inf.	Feb. 28, 1906	May 20, 1909
Lieutenant Colonels.				
Bingham, Charles Mortimer, Jr	1	2nd Inf.	Mch. 6, 1906	Aug. 18, 1907
Majors.				
Gumbinger, Jacob	1	Arty. Corps.	Aug. 17, 1899	Aug. 16, 1907
Schuller, Frank Xavier	2	2nd Inf.	May 20, 1903	May 19, 1907
Small, Alfred Boyd	3	1st Inf.	June 23, 1903	June 22, 1907
Brown, Dominick	4	1st Inf.	Mch. 20, 1904	Mch. 19, 1908
Oppenheimer, Louis Sims	5	Surg'n	June 30, 1904	June 29, 1908
Williams, Abraham D.	6	Surg'n	July 29, 1904	July 28, 1908
Parkinson, John B.	7	2nd Inf.	Mch. 6, 1905	Aug. 21, 1907
Maloney, John B.	8	Surg'n	Dec. 8, 1905	Dec. 7, 1909
LeFils, William	9	1st Inf.	Mch. 7, 1906	May 20, 1907
Captains.				
Blanding, Albert H.	1	Adj. 2nd Inf.	Sept. 23, 1899	Sept. 22, 1907
Kramer, Frederick C. W., Jr.	2	Co. B, 2d Inf.	Oct. 31, 1899	Oct. 30, 1907
Cox, Nelson Holt	3	Co. H, 1st Inf.	Feb. 15, 1901	Feb. 14, 1909
Noble, Charles Samuel	4	Com. 2nd Inf.	Oct. 2, 1901	Oct. 1, 1909
Nash, George Albert	5	Co. A, 2nd Inf.	Nov. 5, 1901	Nov. 4, 1909
Croom, William Church	6	Com. 1st Inf.	Mch. 2, 1902	Mch. 1, 1910
Hudson, Richard M.	7	Co. C, 2nd Inf.	Mch. 17, 1902	Mch. 16, 1906
Layton, Caleb Rodney	8	Co. H, 2nd Inf.	May 1, 1902	April 30, 1906
MacDonell, Braxton Bragg	9	Asst. Adj't. Gen.	Nov. 6, 1902	Nov. 5, 1906
Wilson, James Young	10	Adj. 1st Inf.	Mch. 5, 1903	Mch. 4, 1907
Philbrick, Edward Edwin	11	Asst. Surg'n	Mch. 7, 1903	Mch. 6, 1907
Abernethy, Benjamin Cheney	12	Q. M. 2nd Inf.	May 25, 1903	May 24, 1907
Jaudon, James Franklin	13	Co. L, 2nd Inf.	Dec. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1907
Cohen, Moses Henry	14	Co. F, 2nd Inf.	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 7, 1907
Wolfe, Samuel J.	15	Co. I, 2nd Inf.	July 27, 1904	Aug. 9, 1908
Hindry, L. Fitz-James	16	Chaplain	Feb. 20, 1905	Feb. 19, 1909
Burns, Alfred Forrest	17	Co. M, 2nd Inf.	July 21, 1905	Aug. 16, 1908
Payne, Harvey R.	18	Q. M. 1st Brig.	Aug. 9, 1905	Mch. 5, 1907
DeHart, William W.	19	Chaplain	Aug. 11, 1905	Jan. 7, 1908
Flournoy, William W.	20	Co. K, 1st Inf.	Aug. 14, 1905	Aug. 13, 1909
Weller, George Heber	21	Q. M. 1st Inf.	Sept. 22, 1905	Dec. 19, 1907
Helberger, Ruric Cordary	22	Co. E, 2nd Inf.	Sept. 23, 1905	Mch. 23, 1908
Lymann, Walter Irving	23	1st Bat., F. A.	Sept. 27, 1905	Aug. 23, 1908
Andrews, Charles O.	24	Co. M, 1st Inf.	Oct. 10, 1905	Feb. 6, 1909

RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS, FLORIDA STATE TROOPS—Continued.

Name and Grade.	Relative Rank.	Office.	Date of Rank	Commission Expires.
Captains, Continued.				
Layne, John H.....	25	Com. 1st Brig.....	Nov. 4, 1905	July 13, 1907
Snow, Henry M., Jr.....	26	Co. G, 1st Inf.....	Feb. 5, 1906	July 9, 1907
Hickey, Joseph P.....	27	Co. L 1st Inf.....	Feb. 6, 1906	Feb. 26, 1908
Harrison, Samuel Charles, Jr.....	28	Co. D, 1st Inf.....	Mch. 13, 1906	June 8, 1907
Yerkes, Fred G.....	29	Co. F, 1st Inf.....	Mch. 20, 1906	Feb. 14, 1908
Morris, John Donald Cameron.	30	Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	Mch. 23, 1906	Mch. 17, 1909
First Lieutenants.				
Long, Augustus V.....	1	Batt. Adj. 2nd Inf.....	June 25, 1901	June 24, 1909
Moreno, Estevan Alexander.....	2	Q. M. Arty Corps.....	July 19, 1901	July 18, 1909
Blanding, John William.....	3	Co. H 2nd Inf.....	July 30, 1902	July 29, 1906
Dickson, Harry Nelson.....	4	Batt. Adj. 2nd Inf.....	May 25, 1903	May 24, 1907
Porter, Edward.....	5	Co. E, 1st Inf.....	July 13, 1903	July 12, 1907
Moritz, Max Paul.....	6	Co. F, 2nd Inf.....	Dec. 8, 1903	Dec. 7, 1907
Graham John Marsdell.....	7	Co. A, 2nd Inf.....	July 2, 1904	July 1, 1908
Curry, Joseph Henry.....	8	Co. I, 2nd Inf.....	July 27, 1904	Aug. 10, 1908
Powers, William Herbert.....	9	Asst. Surg'n.....	Aug. 8, 1904	Aug. 15, 1908
Brown, William Gordon.....	10	Co. H, 1st Inf.....	Aug. 10, 1904	Aug. 9, 1908
Groff, Otto D.....	11	Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	Aug. 10, 1904	Aug. 15, 1908
Warren, Shields.....	12	Co. L, 1st Inf.....	Aug. 15, 1904	Aug. 17, 1908
Elmore, William Taylor.....	13	Asst. Surg'n.....	Aug. 28, 1904	Aug. 30, 1908
Coxetter, James G.....	14	Batt. Adj. 1st Inf.....	Jan. 6, 1905	Jan. 5, 1909
Horne, George C.....	15	Co. M, 1st Inf.....	Feb. 6, 1905	Feb. 5, 1909
Brossier, G. Duncan.....	16	Co. L, 2nd Inf.....	June 10, 1905	June 9, 1909
Calkins, James E.....	17	Co. B, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Aug. 24, 1908
Collins, William Hickman.....	18	Co. D, 2nd Inf.....	Sept. 23, 1905	Aug. 10, 1908
Flournoy, John Moss.....	19	Co. A, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 27, 1905	Sept. 26, 1909
Hunter, Edgar James.....	20	Co. A, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 28, 1905	Jan. 12, 1907
Thomas, Robert Y. H.....	21	Asst. Surg'n.....	Dec. 27, 1905	Dec. 30, 1909
Jibb, William F.....	22	Batt. Adj. 2nd Inf.....	Jan. 6, 1906	Jan. 5, 1910
Sharrit, Walter G.....	23	Batt. Adj. 1st Inf.....	Feb. 6, 1906	Aug. 15, 1908
Helvenston, Lyman.....	24	Batt. Adj. 1st Inf.....	Mch. 2, 1906	May 18, 1908
Vinzant, William D.....	25	Co. F, 1st Inf.....	Mch. 20, 1906	June 23, 1907
Metcalf, Robert Floyd.....	26	Co. D, 1st Inf.....	Mch. 21, 1906	Sept. 9, 1909
Second Lieutenants.				
Canfield, LeRoy.....	1	Co. G, 1st Inf.....	Jan. 15, 1903	Jan. 14, 1907
Ross, Herbert A.....	2	Co. E, 2nd Inf.....	May 29, 1903	May 28, 1907
Taylor, Francis A., Jr.....	3	Co. B, 2nd Inf.....	June 5, 1903	June 4, 1907
Waters, Harry E.....	4	Batt. Q M & Com 2 Inf.....	May 4, 1904	May 3, 1908
Louis, Louis.....	5	Co. I, 2nd Inf.....	July 27, 1904	July 26, 1908
Hook, John H.....	6	Batt. Q M & Com 1 Inf.....	Aug. 15, 1904	Aug. 14, 1908
Hall, William L.....	7	Batt. Q M & Com 2 Inf.....	May 30, 1905	May 29, 1909
Graham, Allen.....	8	Co. H, 2nd Inf.....	July 27, 1905	July 30, 1906
Hook, W. Lee.....	9	Co. M, 2nd Inf.....	April 6, 1905	June 7, 1907
Bell, Joseph.....	10	Co. A, 2nd Inf.....	Sept. 11, 1905	July 28, 1908
Coates, Napoleon D.....	11	Co. L, 2nd Inf.....	Sept. 18, 1905	Mch. 15, 1908
Capers, Hall T.....	12	Co. B, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Aug. 25, 1908
Sawyer, Aubrey G.....	13	Co. A, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 22, 1905	Sept. 3, 1907
Gillis, Donald Stuart.....	14	Co. K, 1st Inf.....	Sept. 27, 1905	Sept. 26, 1909
Seavy, George R.....	15	1st Bat. A. C.....	Oct. 4, 1905	Feb. 16, 1908
Barnes, William D.....	16	Co. M, 1st Inf.....	Oct. 24, 1905	Aug. 28, 1908
Clark, Neville H.....	17	Co. K, 2nd Inf.....	Feb. 10, 1906	Dec. 12, 1906
Yarborough, Howard Burt.....	18	Batt. Q M & Com 2 Inf.....	Feb. 14, 1906	June 12, 1907

(NOTE—The names of officers who have been placed on the Supernumerary List, awaiting the settlement of their property accounts, are not given in this Register.)

RETIRED LIST—COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Name and Grade.	Date of Rank.	Date of Retirement	Addresses.
Brigadier Generals.			
Lovell, Charles P.....	May 18, 1903	Feb. 28, 1906	Jacksonville, Fla.
Colonels.			
Kessler, Thomas V.....	Feb. 23, 1897	Jan. 24, 1905	Pensacola, Fla.
Lambeth, John E.....	Feb. 27, 1897	July 13, 1903	403-11 Empire Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.
Webster, Irving E.....	Aug. 18, 1899	May 21, 1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Bradshaw, John Neil.....	May 20, 1903	Mch. 6, 1905	Cameron, Tex.
Majors.			
Ltewart, E. L.....	Aug. 25, 1899	Aug. 22, 1903	Carrabelle, Fla.
Howatt, Frank J.....	May 20, 1903	Feb. 7, 1906	St. Augustine, Fla.
Captains.			
Jewell, Wilson L.....	Dec. 8, 1899	Dec. 15, 1903	Tampa, Fla.
Lyle, William H.....	Oct. 1, 1900	Feb. 7, 1906	Live Oak, Fla.
Massey, John.....	July 13, 1903	Aug. 11, 1904	Pensacola, Fla.
Moore, Thomas J.....	May 26, 1904	Dec. 20, 1905	Apalachicola, Fla.
First Lieutenants.			
Benedict, Walter N.....	Sept. 7, 1899	June 23, 1903	Gainesville, Fla.
Caldwell, Fred James.....	Sept. 10, 1899	Feb. 28, 1906	Daytona, Fla.
Keller, J. R.....	Oct. 16, 1899	Aug. 31, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Jenks, Benjamin D.....	Aug. 18, 1900	Aug. 11, 1904	Key West, Fla.
Second Lieutenants.			
O'Brien, Charles.....	Aug. 8, 1900	Aug. 11, 1904	Key West, Fla.
Briggs, Thomas S.....	Oct. 8, 1902	Aug. 31, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.

ENLISTED MEN.

Sergeants.			
Touart, John G.....	.....	Aug. 22, 1903	Pensacola, Fla.
Stephens, Olin W.....	.....	Oct. 20, 1903	Daytona, Fla.
Jenks, Alexander C.....	.....	Feb. 20, 1904	Key West, Fla.

STATIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE TROOPS.

Posts.	Garrisons	Commanding Officers.
Apalachicola	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Co. "L," 1st Inf	Major Dominick Brown.
Brooksville	Co. "M," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. A. Forrest Burns.
Daytona	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Co. "K," 2nd Inf.....	Lieut. Col. Chas. M. Bingham, Jr.
DeFuniak Springs	Co. "K," 1st Inf.....	Capt. William W. Flournoy.
Fernandina	Co. "B," 1st Inf.....	1st Lieut. Jas. E. Calkins.
Gainesville	Co. "H," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. Caleb R. Layton.
Jacksonville	Headquarters 1st Brigade; Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band Cos. "A," "D" and "F" and Headquarters 1st Inf; Headquarters and 1st Battery, Artillery Corps.	Col. John S. Maxwell.
Key West	Headquarters and Co. "I," 2nd Inf.....	Col. Felix C. Brossier.
Lake City.....	Headquarters 2nd Battalion and Co. "H," 1st Inf	Major Alfred B. Small.
Leesburg	Headquarters 3rd Battalion and Co. "B," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. F. C. W. Kramer, Jr.
Live Oak	Co. "E," 1st Inf.....	1st Lieut. Edward Porter.
Marianna	Co. "M," 1st Inf.....	Capt. Charles O. Andrews.
Miami	Co. "L," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. James F. Jaudon.
Ocala	Co. "A," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. George A. Nash.
Orlando	Headquarters 1st Battalion, Band and Co. "C," 2nd Inf.....	Major Frank X. Schuller.
Palatka	Co. "D," 2nd Inf.....	1st Lieut. William H. Collins.
Starke	Co. "E," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. Ruric C. Helberger.
St. Augustine....	Co. "G," 1st Inf.....	Capt. Henry M. Snow, jr.
Tallahassee	General Headquarters	The Governor.
Tampa	Co. "F," 2nd Inf.....	Capt. M. Henry Cohen.

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